Volume 163 No. 1

# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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January 5 1953

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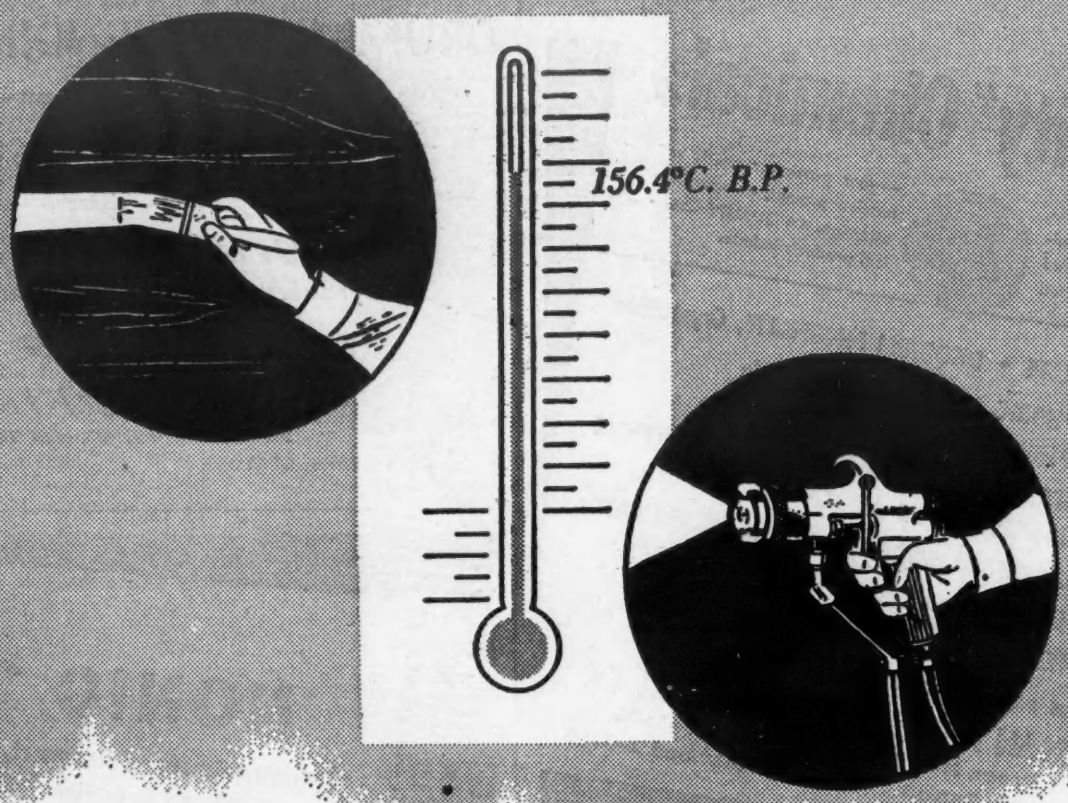


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| Specific Gravity | 0.9748 |
| Boiling Point, °C. at 760 mm. Hg | 156.4 |
| Vapor Pressure, mm. Hg at 20° C. | 1.2 |
| Flash Point, °F. (Cleveland Open Cup) | 150 |

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JAN 5 1953


# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 163 No. 1 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | January 5, 1953


## RFC Entering Alcohol Market for More Stocks

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced December 30 that it was entering the market to purchase 15,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol in anticipation of requirements that will develop in the next several months in connection with the reactivation of four alcohol butadiene units at synthetic rubber plants.

Quotations will be received by the Office of synthetic rubber of RFC in Washington until 5:30 p.m., EST, January 12, for the furnishing of all or any part over 100,000 gallons of the alcohol for delivery at the rate of approximately 5,000,000 gallons per month during February, March and April, 1953.

Quotations by domestic suppliers are to be submitted on the basis of delivery f.o.b. tank truck, tankcar or barge at the shipper's plant and also on the basis of delivery, f.o.b. tank truck, tankcar or barge at the government plants at Louisville, Ky., and Kobuta, Pa.

Quotations by foreign suppliers are to be submitted on the basis of delivery, duty paid, in shore tanks at any port in New Orleans area and on the basis of delivery, f.o.b. tanker (to be supplied by the RFC), ocean port of shipments to the United States, to be named in the quotation. All quotations must be made in duplicate.

Based on information submitted, RFC will consider negotiations with one or more parties for the conservation of a mutually acceptable agreement covering the purchase and sale of the alcohol. Quotations on lots of less than 100,000 gallons will not be considered.

In ordering the reactivation of the last two alcohol butadine units, administrator Harry A. McDonald said the action was taken as a result of advice from the rubber industry that requirements for synthetic rubber have grown beyond levels previously contemplated and that there will be a continuing need for new rubber throughout 1953.

## FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

The Food and Drug Administration last week made a number of changes in its regulations covering the certification of antibiotic and antibiotic-containing drugs, which were published in the December 25 issue of the *Federal Register*.

The changes had mostly to do with the labeling of the drugs, and for the most part were for the purpose of making the regulations conform to the new language of the cautionary statement contained in the Durham amendments to the food, drugs and cosmetic act. Instead of "prescription use only" and similar statements, the law now requires all prescription drugs to be labeled as follows:—"Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription."

## *Estrogenic Substances Hearings Set Jan. 27*

Public hearings will be held January 27 by the United States Tariff Commission in its investigation of imports of pregnant mares' urine and estrogenic substances obtained or derived therefrom. The investigation was ordered by the commission on April 16 on complaints that imports were violating the trade agreements extension act of 1951.

The hearings will be held at the commission's headquarters, Eighth and E streets, NW, Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 a.m. Persons desiring to appear and be heard by the commission have been asked to file their request in writing with the secretary in advance of the hearings.

## Sulphuric Acid Export Rules Eased by OIT

Export controls on sulphuric acid were relaxed January 2 by the Office of International Trade.

The agency stated that sulphuric acid of a strength less than 93 percent was removed from the OIT's positive list and shipments may now be made under general license "GRO" to all areas except the iron curtain countries, Hongkong and Macao without prior application to OIT. Shipments to the latter areas still require validated export licenses.

At the same time, it was announced that grades of sulphuric acid 93 percent or stronger, including oleum, are retained on the positive list but that export licenses for this commodity will no longer be subject to quota restrictions.

The action follows the recent NPA revocation of its sulphuric acid order M-94 and removal of the commodity from domestic inventory controls.

## Ferromanganese Recovery Unit Construction Planned

The first sizable pilot plant for the recovery of ferromanganese from open hearth steel furnace slag will be constructed, equipped and placed in operation within the next twelve months under terms of a government-industry contract announced by Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

The DMPA contract is with Mangaslag, Inc., whose principal offices are in Fort Worth, Tex. The plant will be built at Coxton, Luzerne County, Pa.

## *Inorganics, Gases Reported for '51*

Manufacturers' shipments and interplant transfers of inorganic chemicals and compressed gases totaled $1,830,000,000 in 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. This figure represents an increase of 22 percent over the $1,496,000,000 for 1950 and a 77 percent gain over the $1,035,000,000 reported in the 1947 Census of Manufactures.

Dollar shipment totals for all major groupings of these chemicals showed sizable increases over 1950, those for chlorine, alkalies and other inorganic chemicals, n.e.c., reflecting levels 20 percent or higher than 1950. Increases in dollar shipments for sulphuric acid, chlorine bleaching compounds, acetylene, carbon dioxide and elemental gases ranged from 15 percent to 18 percent, while the 1951 shipments of $182,000,000 for synthetic ammonia, nitric acid and other ammonium compounds were $16,000,000 more than in 1950.

**New Output Records Set**

Production of practically all of the inorganic chemicals and gases, for which separate product data were collected, totaled higher in 1951 than in 1950. All-time record production highs were reported for the following:—Chlorine, potassium hydroxide, soda ash, caustic soda, oxygen, acetylene, ammonia, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, sodium bichromate and chromate, hydrogen peroxide, sodium metal, phosphorus, sodium metaphosphate and sodium tripolyphosphate. The absolute production gains during the year were also extremely high. For example, the 1951 gain over 1950 in chlorine output totaled 433,752 short tons, compared with the 1939 total production of 514,401 tons.

Shipments and interplant transfers of chlorine and alkalies totaled $331,000,000 in 1951, or 29.1 percent greater than the 1950 evaluation of $256,000,000. The increase in shipment values reported for these chemicals exceeded the gains for any other product grouping of inorganic chemicals not only when compared with 1950 values but also in comparison with those reported in the 1947 Census of Manufactures. The relative increase in dollar shipments for chlorine was slightly higher than for alkalies, the 1951 totals being $66,200,000 and $264,000,000, respectively and those for 1950 totaling $51,000,000 for chlorine and $205,000,000 for alkalies. Output of chlorine gas totaled 2,517,913 short tons in 1951, as compared with 2,084,161 tons in 1950.

Production as well as shipment values of all the principal alkalies totaled higher

—*Continued on page 29*

# Atlas Co. to Petition Court Today For Bread Standards Rehearing

The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit will be asked by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., for a rehearing of the company's request that the court require the Federal Security Administrator to reopen the federal bread standard proceedings to consider additional evidence concerning "Myrj 45," an emulsifier manufactured by Atlas.

The company said last week that legal papers requesting the rehearing are now in preparation and will be filed by today in accordance with the rules of procedure of the court. The court, in an opinion handed down December 2, denied the company's original petition and affirmed the Federal Security Agency decision last May to exclude "Myrj 45" as an optional ingredients in the official bread standards.

Atlas is requesting the rehearing because the court's opinion, in the view of the company, did not correctly or adequately deal with certain important legal issues presented in the company's original brief. The company is confident that if FSA would reopen the bread hearings and review current test data, the safety and integrity of "Myrj 45" would be confirmed.

**Order Stayed to Feb. 10**

The FSA bread order of May 15, 1952, which did not permit the use of polyoxyethylene monostearate, such as "Myrj 45" produced by Atlas and "Sta-Soft" and "S-541" marketed by Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., also a petitioner in the suit, in certain types of bread was stayed by the court when Atlas filed its suit last June. The stay is in effect until tomorrow, and under normal legal procedure for appeals, it will continue in effect at least until February 10, pending judicial reconsideration of the matter.

At the Food and Drug Administration, no plans have been made for enforcement of the bread standards order until all the legal matters connected with it have been settled. The same basic issues are involved in another case now before the Circuit Court at Kansas City, Mo. Research Products Company has obtained a stay of the prohibition against the use of its emulsifier agent until the court hears the case, which should be within ninety days. This company's product is sold under the name "Repco White Label."

Charles W. Crawford, commissioner of food and drugs, commented on the decision in the Atlas case as follows:—

**FDA View of Decision**

"The court's decision supports the FDA's view that the safety of this particuler bread softener, polyoxyethylene monostearate, has not been adequately established. While it has not been proved to be unsafe, we believe, and the court decision supports us, that these things should not be used in foods until there is positive proof that they are safe.

"The decision also supports our view that the artificial softeners created a deceptive impression that the bread is fresh. The FDA hopes that enforcement can begin at an early date, although it is recognized that the companies still have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States."

One of the arguments advanced by Atlas and Glyco before the Third Circuit Court was that the bread standards order was unlawfully discriminatory on its face because it prohibited the use of the mono and diglyceride group. The point

—*Continued on page 74*

## Aluminum Expansion Tax Aid Goes to Harvey Machine Co.

A certificate of necessity for rapid tax amortization has been issued to the Harvey Machine Company of California, Torrance, Calif., for reduction facilities to produce 54,000 short tons of primary aluminum annually, the Defense Production Administration announced December 29.

This brings to 164,000 short tons the amount of new primary aluminum capacity yearly under the 200,000-ton expansion goal which was announced on October 1, 1952, leaving a balance of 36,000 short tons still to be filled. Thus the Harvey Machine becomes the second participant in the recently announced third round of expansion in the primary aluminum industry. In November, DPA issued two certificates of necessity to Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., for facilities to produce annually 110,000 short tons of primary aluminum together with fabricating facilities.

The first and second rounds of post-Korea expansion brought the domestic capacity goal to 1,546,000 short tons of primary aluminum by January 1, 1955. The third round came on October 1, 1952, when DPA announced the goal had been revised to call for an increase in capacity of 200,000 short tons per year. The latest revision will raise domestic capacity to a total of 1,746,000 short tons. In 1950, domestic capacity was 719,000 short tons.

Including imports from Canada and from other sources, it is estimated that the total annual aluminum supply available to the United States will reach 2,375,000 short tons by January 1, 1955, as compared with 1,206,700 short tons in 1950.

The certificate issued to Harvey Machine covers facilities with an estimated cost of approximately $65,250,000, with 85 percent allowed for accelerated tax amortization. The entire project will be financed with private capital. The certificate to the California firm also includes an alumina plant as well as bauxite facilities, with construction to start within a period of three years from the date of commencement of construction of the reduction plant. Location of the Harey facilities is stated to be The Dalles, Ore., with power to be supplied by the Bonneville Power Administration.

## Casein Import Restrictions Lifted by Agriculture Dept.

Import restrictions on casein were removed December 30 by the Department of Agriculture in an amendment to defense food order No. 3. At the same time, the agency established import restrictions on dried whole milk and dried buttermilk.

Imports of casein have been controlled since August 9, 1951. On the basis of experience gained during this period of control, the department said that the secretary had concluded that termination of import controls on casein would not result in any of the adverse effects specified in section 104 of the defense production act.

The import restrictions on dried whole milk and dried buttermilk will limit imports during the first quarter to quantities approximately equal to the average quarterly imports of these products during the first two quarters of 1952. Imports of dried whole milk have increased since 1950 from about 24,000 pounds to approximately 40,000,000 pounds in 1952, and imports of dried buttermilk have gone from about 500,000 pounds to about 12,000,000 pounds in the same period.

Individual importers will be granted licenses and quotas for importation of these two dairy products on the basis of their average imports during the past eighteen months. Imports through March 31 will be limited to 6,500,000 pounds of dried whole milk and 2,150,000 pounds of dried buttermilk.

## Magnesium Export Quota Fixed for First Quarter

Export quotas for magnesium metal in crude and semifabricated forms, scrap and powder have been set at 2,500,000 pounds for the first quarter of 1953, it was announced December 30 by the Office of International Trade. The agency also said that the quota for the fourth quarter of 1952 has been set at the same level.

The date for filing applications for export licenses within the quota extends from January 12 through January 30 for each of the types of magnesium included in the quota. The quotas represent a substantial increase over the 1,500,000 pounds made available in the third quarter of 1952. A total of 150,000 pounds was set aside for normal civilian uses in that quarter, with the rest going for direct military and mutual defense requirements. For the fourth and first quarters, OIT said that again the largest share was for military and mutual defense needs and from 10 to 15 percent will be licensed for civilian requiremennts.

# Tin Allocation Curbs Are Dropped by NPA

Allocation controls over pig tin were removed January 1 by the National Production Authority. At the same time, the agency amended order M-8, to authorize certain new uses of tin and tin oxide and to increase the amounts that may be consumed for specific purposes.

NPA officials emphasized, however, that there is no change in the overall use quota of 90 percent of base period consumption. Provision is also retained in the amended order, which requires that tin users must continue to comply with the use limitations contained in the order's schedules as well as the quota limitations.

It was also pointed out that, while an improvement in the United States tin position makes the amendment possible, unrestricted use of tin must be postponed until there is further improvement in the nation's strategic tin position.

Major changes affected by the amendment are as follows:—

**Major Changes in Amendment**

1. Pig tin may be purchased without allocation. The purchaser, however, must certify that his purchase will not be in violation of inventory provisions of order M-8 and that it will be used only for the purposes and within the quantities specified in the order.

2. Heavy duty steel mill bearings are added to the list of permitted uses in schedule III.

3. Electronic and chemical tinning of pistons and piston rings for industrial combustion engines, and of connectors and clamps where copper is being connected to aluminum, is added to the list of permitted uses in schedule IV.

4. The use of 83 percent tin content foil for condenser foil of 0.00025 inch thickness or less is added to the list of permitted uses in schedule V.

5. Under amendment VI (B), the tin oxide quota for colors is raised from 60 percent to 80 percent of the base period

—Continued on page 73

# Attapulgus Minerals Formed To Deal in Fuller's Earth

Announcement has been made of the sale of the fuller's earth business of the former Attapulgus Clay Company to the Minerals Separation North American Corporation, with the combined business operating under the new name of the Attapulgus Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia.

Officers of the new corporation include:—Chairman of the board, David E. Lilienthal; president, L. R. Streander; vice-president in charge of sales, R. H. Hubbell, jr.; vice-president in charge of the minerals separation divisio.., Dr. E. W. Greene, and secretary and treasurer, W. E. Sawyer, jr. Frank A. Howard and Ernest K. Gladding are new members of the board of directors.

The new company will operate fuller's earth mines and plants at Attapulgus, Ga., as well as research, development, process design, and engineering laboratory facilities at Camden, N. J.; Lakeland, Fla.; Carlsbad, N. M.; and Hibbing, Minn.

# Petrochemistry Research Lab Opened by Celanese

Scientific investigation of the Celanese Corporation of America in the field of petrochemistry are now being carried on in a modern research laboratory which opened here in Clarkwood, Tex., today to supplant temporary buildings erected during World War II.

The new office and laboratory building, operated by the research and development department of the company's chemical division, contains 21,000 square feet of floor space and houses eleven separate laboratories, twenty-seven offices, a library, conference room, drafting room, duplicating room, and lobby.

# El Dorado Names Berry Fatty Acid Unit Manager

Arthur P. Berry has been appointed manager of the fatty acid division of the El Dorado Oil Works, San Francisco. Mr. Berry was formerly director of fatty acid sales for General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., where his work included making a complete survey of the fatty acid industry preparatory to that company's entrance into the field. He acted as production manager upon completion of its plant before being transferred to the sales division. Previous to his eight years with General Mills, he was general foreman of the fatty acid and glycerin plants for Armour & Co., Chicago.

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# Eastman Chemical Products Organized to Handle Sales

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., has been formed to handle the marketing of chemical products manufactured by the Tennessee Eastman and Texas Eastman divisions of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Eastman Chemical Products will act as sales representatives for Eastman industrial chemicals and dyes, and handle the advertising of all Tennessee Eastman and Texas Eastman products. All personnel heretofore engaged in sales, sales service, and advertising functions for Tennessee Eastman Company will serve in similar capacities for the new company.

Chemical sales offices will be located in Chicago, Ill; Cleveland, Ohio; Framingham, Mass.; Houston, Tex.; Kingsport, Tenn.; New York and St. Louis. The offices of chemical sales representatives for Eastman Chemical Products on the west coast, the Wilson Meyer Company, are located at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Wash.; and Portland, Ore.

# U.S. Steel Corp. Puts Hyde In Top Executive Posts

The appointment of Randolph W. Hyde as assistant vice-president and assistant treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation has been announced by H. E. Isham, vice-president and treasurer of the corporation.

Mr. Hyde, currently treasurer of the United States Steel Company, will have authority over and coordinate all domestic credit activities throughout the United States Steel Corporation, including its divisions and subsidiaries engaged in mining, manufacturing and distribution activities.

# Standard-Toch Ups Jenkins

Standard-Toch Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N. Y., has named Lyman H. Jenkins sales manager of the trade sales and Toch Brothers divisions. Mr. Jenkins has been with the Standard-Toch organization for twenty-five years, and at different times served as its New York and Chicago sales manager.

# North American Cyanamid Elects Geddes Vice-President

The election of William R. Geddes as vice-president of North American Cyanamid, Ltd., has been announced by K. C. Towe, president of the American Cyanamid Company, N. Y. Mr. Geddes was assistant to the president of North American Cyanamid until his recent advancement. He is also president of Chemical Construction (Inter-American), Ltd. Both firms are Canadian associates of American Cyanamid.

Prior to joining North American Cyanamid in January, 1948, Mr. Geddes was connected with Milton Hersey, Ltd., Montreal, for many years. At the outbreak of World War II he served the Canadian government as a member of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Price and Trade Board in Ottawa. He was deputy chairman of the latter, in charge of wartime civilian supplies.

Mr. Geddes was also the Canadian member of the civilian section of the combined Production and Resources Board. After the war he was the economic advisor in Berlin for the Canadian military mission to the Allied Control Council for Germany.

# Can Quota Limitations Are Permitted to Lapse

Quota percentage restrictions on the quantity of cans which could be used to pack various products were allowed to expire December 31 by the National Production Authority. At the same time, the agency revoked directions Nos. 2, 3 and 5 to M-25, which implemented the quota restrictions.

NPA also amended the order to include "fiber body cans" in the definition of "cans," restoring the situation which existed prior to the last amendment to M-25, issued October 10, 1952. It was explained that this change was made for the sake of administrative efficiency and convenience.

C. A Lewis, director of the containers and packages division of NPA, said that the quota percentage limitations of M-25 were permitted to lapse because the action was not expected to involve a net increase in the industry's use of tin.

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# Price Index Drops Lower

The OPD price index fell off again last week, dropping 0.27 point. The decline was sparked largely by a index lowering in the essential oils market, which together with a reduction in the agricultural chemicals index, outweighed advances in heavy chemicals and botanicals.

Included in the items reduced in the essential oils market were crude and rectified grades of birchtar, cajeput, chamomile costus root, cumin, eucalyptus and lavender spike oils. Also lower were eugenol as well as Algerian geranium and pimento berry oils. On the higher side in this section were grapefruit and lemongrass oils. Prices of dried blood, DDT and tankage were cut in the agricultural chemicals market.

The botanicals market had a stronger tone, due in the main to price increases in cassia buds, Bourbon vanilla beans, Canton rolls of cassia and a miscellany of other items. Declines, while outnumbering advances in this market, were not as sharp, and included ginger root and black pepper. Accounting for the rise in the heavy chemicals index were boosts in lead metal and quicksilver.

Oils, fats and waxes had price movements in both directions. Up were copra as well as crude cottonseed, grease and crude and some refined grades of soybean oils. Down were peanut and tung oils, grease and tallow. Pure nitration benzol, in the coal chemicals market, showed price gains at two shipping points. In the protective coatings materials section, advances were noted for red lead, litharge and orange mineral, a direct outgrowth of the lead metal rise. Also higher in this market were red lithol toner and bone black. Alkali blue, both dry and toner, was lower. Drugs and fine chemicals was limited to a single price change, a decline in secondary synthetic butyl acetate. Textile chemicals and petroleum derivatives were without feature.

Except for twenty-seven changes in botanicals listed on page 57, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

**Prices Advanced**

Benzol, pure, nitration, Phila., Syracuse, 1¾c. per gal. (42).
Black, bone, ¾c. per lb. (62).
Copra, $5 per ton (68).
Lead metal, ½c. per lb. (32).
Monosilicate, 0.48c. per lb. (62).
Red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ½c. per lb. (62).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (62).
Oil, cottonseed, crude ½c. per lb. (68).
Grapefruit, 25c. per lb. (59).
Grease, No. 1, ½c. per lb. (68).
extra, winter, strained, 1c. per lb.
prime, burning, 1c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb. (59).
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (68).
refined, alkali, ½c. per lb.
clarified, ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb. (62).
Quicksilver, $3 per flask (32).
Red, lithol, toner, 3c. per lb. (62).

**Prices Reduced**

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York (38).
Blue, alkali, dry, 10c. per lb. (62).
toner, litho flushed, 5c. lb. (62).
Butyl acetate, synthetic, secondary, ¾c. per lb. (47).
DDT, 3c. per lb. (38).
Eugenol, 65c. per lb. (59).
Grease, brown, ¼c. per lb. (68).
White, choice, ½c. per lb.
Yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oil, birchtar, crude, 25c. per lb. (59).
rectified, 65c. per lb.
Cajeput, redistilled, 45c. per lb. (59).
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, $25 per lb. (59).
Costus root, $1.50 per oz. (59).
Cumin, 50c. per lb. (59).
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, 5c. per lb. (59).
Geranium, Algerian, 25c. per lb. (59).
Lavender, spike, 5c. per lb. (59).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (68).
refined, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, berry, 50c. per lb. (59).
Tung, dom., 1c. per lb. (68).
imp., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (68).
Inedible, extra, ¼c. per lb.
fancy, ½c. per lb.
special, ¾c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York-Chicago, 50c. (38).

## OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

| January 2, 1953 | December 26, 1952 | January 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|
| 108.50 | 108.77* | 114.74 |

*Revised

# Matheson Coleman & Bell Elects John Nantz President

John D. Nantz has been elected president of Matheson Coleman & Bell, Inc., and has established headquarters at Norwood (Cincinnati), Ohio. For the past three years Mr. Nantz had been manager of the pharmaceutical laboratories of the National Aniline Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

The reagent organic chemical laboratories of the Matheson Company, Inc., now located at East Rutherford, N. J., will be transferred to the Norwood plant of Matheson Coleman & Bell, it was announced.

# NPA Removes Certain Inventory Restrictions

The National Production Authority has amended its basic inventory regulation, NPA regulation No. 1, to remove inventory controls from more than a score of commodities, including four in the chemical field.

The changes, which became effective December 24, were intended to bring the order up to date by reflecting changes in the supply-demand outlook for materials since September, 1952, date of the last revision of the order. The regulation covers all short-supply items not subject to the restrictions of the Controlled Materials Plan.

The four chemicals which have been removed from the order and are no longer subject to inventory control are: — Bisphenol, granular charcoal, copper chemicals, and methylene chloride.

A number of metals and minerals also were removed from the order:—Aluminum foil (plain coiled); aluminum powder (atomized of flake, including paste); cerium metal, cerium alloys, such as ferro-cerium and cerium compounds in which cerium is a recognizable component; all scrap and waste material containing commercially recoverable cerium of the above listed types; electrodes, carbon; graphite, artificial, electrodes and anodes; graphite, natural; crucible flake, ceylon lump, 97 percent and higher carbon and iridium.

Gas cylinders, nylon staple, nylon filament yarn, and high tenacity rayon yarn were among a score or more other items deleted from the order. Several commodities subject to specific calendar day inventory limitations, including new steel drums, also were deleted.

## Acrylonitrile Initial Shipment Made From Monsanto Plant

An initial shipment of acrylonitrile was made December 30 from the Monsanto Chemical Company's plant in Texas City, Tex.

Charles A. Thomas, Monsanto president, and J. R. Mares, company vice-president and general manager of the Texas division, participated in ceremonies christening the first tankcar of acrylonitrile to leave the plant. The first car was shipped to the Chemstrand Corporation, at Decatur, Ala.

Acrylonitrile is being produced by Monsanto from acetylene. New facilities produce acetylene from natural gas rather than by the conventional process from calcium carbide. R. U. Haslanger, general sales manager of the Texas division, said, "This new source of supply of acrylonitrile will be good news to the chemical industry. The growth of the synthetic fiber industry will be greatly helped by this new large productive capacity."

## *Merck Operations Vice-Pres.*

Blythe M. Reynolds has been appointed to the newly-created post of vice-president for operations by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. Mr. Reynolds will be responsible for all the company's production and production planning, in addition to his previous duties of directing engineering, purchasing and traffic. R. P. Lukens has retired as vice-president for production after thirty-seven years with Merck. He will continue as a production consultant, however, and as a director of Merck & Co., Ltd., of Canada.

## Formaldehyde Production Inaugurated by Reichhold

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., New York, has announced that it has started producing formaldehyde at its Seattle, Wash., plant and is geared to an output of 50,000,000 pounds a year.

Along with the announcement came a report from the company stating that Henry H. Reichhold, chairman, had acquired a substantial interest in the Watson-Park Company, Ballardvale, Mass., a producer of formaldehyde. A new process for making formaldehyde has been inaugurated at Reichhold's Seattle plant, it was said. The facility will serve as a pilot plant for the construction of future formaldehyde producing units at the main plant in Detroit, Mich. Formaldehyde production is also contemplated at projected sites in the south, it was reported.

## Eldot Quits Standard-Toch

Leon D. Eldot has resigned as vice-president, general manager and a director of Toch Brothers, a division of Standard-Toch Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N. Y. In addition, Mr. Eldot was also coordinator of marketing for the trade sales division of Standard-Toch.

# *Washington Talks It Over*

**By Ralph L. Cherry**

A one-man campaign is being waged out of Washington by Commissioner Stephen J. Spingarn of the Federal Trade Commission for public recognition of what he terms a "tremendous issue of ethics in government." He doesn't think it right—and he has a point there—that pressure tactics should be used against a quasi judicial agency like the FTC to influence its rulings.

The commissioner became all worked up over this matter a month or so back when one of the groups favoring "fair trade" criticized the agency for its complaint against Eastman Kodak Company, and accused it of attempting to repeal the resale price maintenance law by indirection. Then he branched out into an attack against certain oil companies for what he says is a world-wide campaign of vilification against the FTC, growing out of the commission's charges of the existence of an international oil cartel.

Mr. Spingarn seems to have come out on top in his fight with the fair trade group. Some members of the group are reported to have criticized the tactics of the group. But there is no evidence that he is meeting with success in trying to combat the oil companies. If anything, it may be the other way round. There are indications that the FTC report of an international oil cartel is being used abroad to foster the movement for nationalization of the industry by foreign governments and the public doesn't like it.

### MSA's 'Clearing House Service'

The Mutual Security Agency's "Contact Clearing House Service" for US business firms is being expanded to cover MSA's participating countries in the Far East and also countries in the Point Four program of the Technical Cooperation Admnistration.

Under this service, which up to now has operated only in Western Europe, MSA's office of small business makes contacts in foreign countries for American firms interested in investing capital, equipment, services, patents or processes. Another part of the service provides contact between foreign companies holding patents or processes and US firms seeking them for use in the United States.

The contact service is outlined in a new leaflet titled "MSA's Contact Clearing House Service," available from the field offices of the Department of Commerce. A more detailed booklet, "Contact Clearing House Service," available from the same sources, contains blank forms on which American firms may register their investment proposals or interest in foreign patents, etc., with the MSA office of small business, if they wish the personalized contact service.

### OPS Lists Decontrol Actions

The Office of Price Stabilization has issued a new directory listing commodities and services which have been removed from price control. The third edition of the OPS "Directory of Commodities and

—Continued on page 30

## Chantler, Dyestuffs Industry Leader, Retires From duPont

Ambrose R. Chantler, one of the key figures in the American dyestuffs industry, retired last week after thirty-four years with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Chantler was particularly active throughout his career in the development of vat colors and expanding their use in the printing and finishing industries. In World War II, he served on the dyestuffs industry advisory committee of the War Production Board and devoted much of his personal time to the application of fast colors for all types of military equipment. He was 1951-52 president of the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturers Association.

Ambrose R. Chantler

Mr. Chantler began his professional career after World War I as a textile chemist for the United States Finishing Company, Providence, R. I. In 1919 he joined duPont as a dye salesman and after five years was appointed assistant director of sales of the dyestuffs division. He was named director of sales in 1929 and served in that capacity for over twenty years until he was made sales adviser for the organic chemicals department in June, 1950.

## Urea Products Expansion Planned by Allied in Ohio

The nitrogen division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, announced plans for urea products expansion at its South Point, Ohio, plant. The project, involving an expenditure of more than $4,000,000, includes doubling of the plant's urea synthesis capacity together with installation of facilities to produce a pebbled urea fertilizer compound and an improved urea cattle feed compound. It is expected construction will be started shortly after the first of the year and that the work will be completed in early 1954.

Doubling of urea synthesis capacity will be effected through modification of the present South Point plant to a new process. The new process developed by the nitrogen division is said to be more efficient and capable of producing urea of exceptionally high purity.

The new production of urea will be made available as a pebbled, kaolin-coated fertilizer compound containing 44 percent plant food nitrogen. The product, it was said, will be free-flowing with good storage properties, easily handled in fertilizer distributing equipment and ideally suited for direct application to growing crops. The end-product plant will also be constructed to produce an improved urea-feed compound with guaranteed 42 percent nitrogen content.

## Ammonia Plant Operation To Be Handled by Brea

Homer Reed, president of Brea Chemicals, Inc., newly organized subsidiary of the Union Oil Company of California, has announced that his firm will lease and operate an especially designed $13,000,000 plant to be built at Brea, Orange County, Calif., for the manufacture of ammonia for western agriculture and industry. The ammonia will be made from natural gas taken from wells near Brea.

Amoniaco Corporation, a non-affiliated company, will build the chemical plant and finance its construction on a thirty-acre site, two miles east of the town of Brea. This is directly west of the $8,000,000 petroleum research center opened by Union Oil earlier this year. C. F. Braun & Co. has been selected by Amoniaco to construct the plant which is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1954.

# OIT Eases Up Export Controls for Chemicals

The Office of International Trade has acted to liberalize its controls over the exportation of a number of chemicals and chemical products by raising the value limits on shipments that may be exported under general license. The action reflected the easier supply situation that has developed in recent months in various chemical lines.

The modifications in the dollar-value limits were made effective December 18, and covered a large number of metal manufacturers, ores and scrap, as well as chemicals. The effect will be to greatly reduce the paper work involved in the shipment of small lots out of the country, and to allow the shipment of a larger number of sample products.

**Increases Listed**

The increases in the dollar-value limits of the chemical products with their schedule B numbers shown in parentheses that may be exported under general license are as follows:—

Xylene (802090) from $100 to $500; adipic acid (802490) from $25 to $100; resorcinol (802590) from $25 to $100; styrene (802590) from $100 to $500; biologics for animal and veterinary use (812000), vaccines for human use (812200), agar-agar (812330), adrenocoroticotropic hormone, all forms (ACTH, etc.) (812390), and 11-dehydro-17 hydroxycorticosterone, all forms (cortisone, "Cortone," "Cortogen," etc.) ((812390) from $25 to $100; quinine sulphate and quinine hydrochloride (813-587) from $25 to $100; quinidine alkaloid and quinidine salts and compounds (813-588) from none to $100; other alkaloids of cinchona bark, their salts, derivatives and preparations (813588) from $25 to $100; malaria, chill, and fever remedies (815700) from $25 to $100.

**Chemical Specialties**

Following are the changes in chemical specialties:—Polystyrene molding and extrusion compositions including scrap (825-210) from $25 to $250; styrene copolymer molding and extrusion compositions, including scrap (825230) from $25 to $100; other unfinished forms of plastics and resins materials, including protective coating resins, resin emulsions, extrusions, scrap, and sheets (825250) from $25 to $100; film and sheeting, plasticized or unplasticized, based on vinyl or vinylidene chloride resins and copolymers thereof, including printed, embossed, planished, or otherwise treated surface, in any form (825425) from $100 to $250; vinyl resin scrap, in any form (825470) from $100 to $250; plastic-type nylon (825910) from $25 to $100; polyethylene (825910), (825950) and (826050) from $25 to $100; platinum liquids, for decorating china and glass,

—Continued on page 74

## Osgood Tracy Elected President of Enjay Co.

Osgood V. Tracy, general manager of the chemical products department of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has been elected president of Enjay Company, New York, a sales affiliate marketing petroleum chemicals nationally. Mr. Tracy will retain his position with Esso. He succeeds John A. Britton, jr., president of Enjay since 1948, who plans to retire during 1953 but will continue as a director and adviser on sales until his actual retirement.

Mr. Tracy has recently returned from a leave of absence as director of the chemical division of the National Production Authority in Washington. He has been a director of Enjay and was formerly operations head of Standard Oil Development Company and manufacturing coordinator of chemical products for Esso. Mr. Britton, one of the well known figures in the petrochemical marketing field, has been associated with Esso and affiliated companies since 1920 and subsequently became head of additives ("Paramins") and synthetic rubber sales.

## Hardesty Chemical Absorbed By W.C. Hardesty Company

Hardesty Chemical Company has been merged into W. C. Hardesty Company, and will operate as the Hardesty Chemical Division of W. C. Hardesty. The firm will continue at its present headquarters, located at 41 East 42nd street, New York.

Howard M. Abbott, vice-president of Hardesty Chemical, has been named a vice-president of W. C. Hardesty. Other personnel will continue in their present posts. Products of the merged company include a line of fatty acids, plasticizers, sebacic acid and capryl alcohol.

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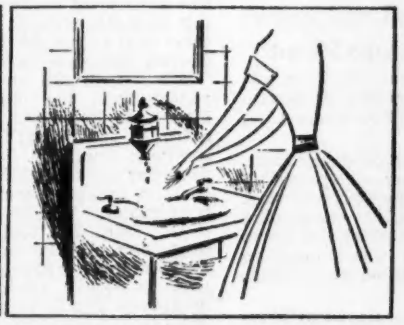

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## Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Technologists, annual symposium, Statler hotel, New York, February 3.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16.

American Institute of Chemists; annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern section meetings, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 2-4; central section meetings, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 9-11; western section meetings, Los Angeles, February 16-17; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 30-April 1.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29-July 3.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 27-29.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 21; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, closed meeting, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, January 22; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade midwinter luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, January 20; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Eastern Pest Control Operators Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 5-7.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Statler hotel, New York, April 12-16.

Essential Oils Association, annual meeting, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 9.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

International Magnesium Exposition, Washington National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 2.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 26-27; joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., March 11-13.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Sherman hotel, Chicago, March 16-20.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Sanitary Supply association, annual meeting and merchandise exposition, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, March 22-25.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 21.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, April 18-19.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, March 2-6.

Plant Maintenance Conference, in conjunction with Plant Maintenance Show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 19-22.

Society of the Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 16.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Statler hotel, Boston, January 21-23.

Society of the Plastics Industries of Canada, annual conference, Gen. Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, March 10-11.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., February 18-20, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, January 14; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, February 16-19.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

## NFA Annual Meeting Set

The 1953 annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association will be held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15 to 17.

## MSA Authorizes Added Procurement Spending

Among the procurement authorizations issued during November and December by the Mutual Security Agency were the following:—

To Austria—$60,000 for crude sulphur, $1,600,000 for lard, $16,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $100,000 for chemicals, and $170,000 for copper and copper products from the United States; $32,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Canada.

To China—$5,521,000 for soybeans, and $76,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States; $130,000 for chemicals from the United States, Japan, European participating countries, Canada and South Africa.

To Denmark—$600,000 for copper and copper products from Canada.

To France—$90,000 for crude drugs, herbs, leaves and roots for pharmaceutical preparations from the United States and Canada; $60,000 for ipecac from Latin America.

To Germany—$1,000,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from the United States; $500,000 for the same from Latin America.

To Greece—$600,000 for lubricants and greases, $300,000 for chemicals, and $200,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States; $50,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States and Canada.

To Indochina—$1,541,000 for aviation gasline, and $50,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States; $750,000 for nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer from the United States, Canada, Japan, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, and the United Kingdom; $300,000 for agricultural pesticides; $203,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and $171,000 for copper and copper products (sources unspecified).

To Italy—$3,600,000 for copper, $20,000 for chemicals, and $1,000,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials from the United States; $13,600,000 for copper from Latin America; $1,500,00 for copper from Canada; $500,000 for copper from Japan.

To United Kingdom—$3,200,000 for lubricant and greases, and $1,800,000 for speciality crude oil, aviation gasoline and white spirits from the United States; $6,000,000 for specialty crude oil, aviation gasoline, kerosene and gas and diesel oil from Latin America; $10,000 for copper from Canada.

To Yugoslavia—$1,355,000 for chemicals, $280,000 for tallows and greases, and $260,000 for tinplate from the United States.

## Atlantic Chemical Buys Metro, Consolidates Names

The Atlantic Chemical Company, Centredale, R. I., has announced the purchase of controlling interest in the Metro Dyestuff Corporation, Quidnick, R. I.

Because of this move, Atlantic has announced that it has changed its name to Metro-Atlantic, Inc. This decision was made to demonstrate Atlantic's closer association with Metro's dyestuff operation.

The Canadian subsidiary of Metro-Atlantic, Inc., will be known as Metro-Atlantic (Canada), Ltd., instead of Roxbury Chemical Company-Canada-Ltd., as formerly named. Both changes became effective January 1.

## DCAT Committee Plans Improvement of 'Bulletin'

The 1953 executive committee of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade has undertaken as its project for the year the improvement of "The Bulletin," a publication of the organization.

"The Bulletin" will henceforth be issued every two weeks, instead of once a month. A special committee will supervise it and there will be an editorial advisory committee of representatives of leading trade papers. An index of trade journal articles will be one of the features.

## Textile Technologists Meeting To Hear Goldberg on Wed.

The American Association of Textile Technologists will hold its next meeting Wednesday at the Builders' Club, New York. Julius B. Goldberg, research director of J. P. Stevens & Co., will speak on "Textile Research Achievements in 1952." Dr. Stephen J. Kennedy, research director of the textile clothing and footwear section of the Office of the Quartermaster General, will receive an honorary membership in AATT.

## *Joins Diedolf & Rochford*

Thomas I. Smith, for a number of years manager of the gum department of A. S. Krall & Co., New York brokerage concern, today joins Diedolf & Rochford, New York seed, spice, gum and chemical broker. Mr. Smith will be in charge of the firm's expanded gum department and will also assist in the spice and chemical divisions of the concern.

## British Token Import Plan Kept on Same Basis for '53

Shipments under the British Token Import Plan will be permitted in 1953 on the same basis as in 1952, the Office of International Trade announced December 30. The plan, established with the US in 1946, enables eligible United States manufacturers or their agents to export to the United Kingdom token shipments of specified commodities whose importation from dollar sources is generally prohibited by the British government.

Eligible participants will be permitted to make shipments under the token plan during 1953 in an amount not exceeding 30 percent of the individual firm's average annual shipments of the specified commodities to the United Kingdom during the base years 1936, 1937, and 1938, OIT said. Eligible participants, OIT explained, are US manufacturers or agents having established prewar trade connections in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland.

OIT said no new items have been added to the list of approved commodities, the number remaining at 197—the same as in 1952. Included are certain food and drink items; tobacco manufactures; specified products of leather, rubber, cotton, wool, linen, and synthetic fibers; wearing apparel; wood and paper products; specified manufactures of glass, clay, iron; steel, and aluminum; electrical apparatus; agricultural and garden machinery; photographic goods; office supplies; sporting goods; and other miscellaneous items.

OIT acts as certifying agent of statements of eligibility and prewar exports submitted by US firms under the plan, issuing certificates in the form of scrip to qualified exporters. The scrip is then forwarded by the exporter to the British importer, who uses it in applying to the British authorities for a permit to import the commodity. The certification procedure to be followed by OIT under the 1953 plan will be similar to that followed in 1952. The same application form (IT-558) will be used and should be submitted to OIT as soon as possible. Certification will begin immediately, OIT officials said. The closing date for filing applications is June 30, 1953, and no applications will be accepted after that time.

## Packaging Institute Changes Dates of Forum to Oct. 12-14

The Packaging Institute has announced a change in the date of the fifteenth annual forum which will take place October 12 to 14 in the Statler hotel, New York, instead of the previously announced dates of one week later.

At the same time, the institute announced that the rapid growth of the printed packaging materials committee has led to the creation of a new division in the technical committee organization, which will be known as the package printing division. E. H. Balkema, of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, has been named division chairman by the technical operations committee.

## Asbestos Buying Plans Are Completed by US

The Defense Materials Procurement Agency last week announced that arrangements have been completed for government purchase of Arizona asbestos for defense and other essential uses. The program was originally announced on August 28. Jess Larson, administrator of DMPA, said that limited amounts of commercial grade asbestos will be accepted by the government on a "tie-in" basis along with the more valuable and scarce strategic grades.

Arrangements are being made by the General Services Administration, which will handle the purchases for DMPA, to receive shipments at a warehouse in Globe, Ariz. Any producer who desires to participate in the program must so notify the GSA regional director at 49 Fourth street, San Francisco 3, Calif. The last day for such notification is June 30. The government will pay $1,500 per short ton for crude No. 1 asbestos, $900 per short ton for crude No. 2 and $400 per short ton for crude No. 3.

**How Asbestos Will Be Bought**

Crude No. 1 and crude No. 2 will be purchased in lots of as little as 100 pounds, and for each 100 pounds of either of these grades that the government accepts it will buy up to 300 pounds of crude No. 3 from the same producer. The specifications for all three grades call for soft or semi-soft, non-ferrous chrysotile asbestos, with a fiber content of not less than 85 percent by weight.

To qualify as crude No. 1, the fibers must be at least three-quarters of an inch long. The minimum length for crude No. 2 is three-eighths inch, and for crude No. 3 the minimum is one-quarter inch. Crude No. 1 and crude No. 2 are spinning grades of asbestos for which no satisfactory substitutes have yet been developed. One of their principal uses is in coverings for electrical transmission and control cables for naval vessels. Crude No. 3 has numerous commercial uses and properly treated can be mixed with higher grades in the manufacture of certain asbestos textiles.

Arizona is the only domestic source of non-ferrous chrysotile asbestos, Southern Rhodesia being the main foreign source. The program for purchase of Arizona asbestos runs for three years or until a total of 1,500 short tons of crude No. 1 and/or crude No. 2 have been bought.

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Mr. Larson pointed out that much of Arizona has not been thoroughly explored for asbestos. And not all of the known deposits of high grade asbestos are being worked because of the lack of adequate milling facilities in the area. The government program is designed not only to speed up production from known deposits but to stimulate the search for additional deposits and thus to make the United States less dependent upon foreign sources for strategic grades of asbestos.

## Farrington Daniels Assumes Presidency of ACS for 1953

Prof. Farrington Daniels, chairman of the department of chemistry in the University of Wisconsin and one of the nation's foremost atomic scientists, took office last week as president of the American Chemical Society. Elected in a national poll of the society's membership, Prof. Daniels succeeds Dr. Edgar C. Britton, director of the organic research laboratory of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. He will serve for one year.

Prof. Daniels, a member of the Wisconsin faculty since 1920, achieved wide recognition through his World War II work on atomic energy. In 1945-46, he was director of the metallurgical laboratory at the University of Chicago, where much of the research for the Manhattan Project was conducted, and from 1946 to 1948 he was chairman of the board of governors of the Atomic Energy Commission's Argonne National Laboratory. He also served as a consultant and investigator for the National Defense Research Committee in 1941-44, and as consultant to the War Production Board in 1943-45.

Other fields in which Prof. Daniels has made significant contributions include nitrogen fixation; photosynthesis, and the utilization of solar energy.

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# Where Innis, Speiden Service Helps You!

Potassium Chloride—for fertilizers, and in photography, pharmaceutical preparation, or the manufacturer of potassium salts. 99% grade.

Talc—for face powder or for paints, paper, plastics, pharmaceuticals, etc. A range of grades for varying applications.

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There is no better source for heavy chemicals and white goods than Innis Speiden! For 137 years this name has been a chemical industry by-word. From ISCO sales offices and stock points throughout the United States you can depend upon prompt shipment and service that follows through. ISCO products are high in quality and backed by expert assistance on application problems. Your inquiry for full information on ISCO products will receive immediate attention.

**INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., INC.**
117 LIBERTY STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Acids • Aluminum Sulfate and Carbonate • Aqua Ammonia • Barium Hydrate and Sulfate • Borax • Calcium Chloride and Carbonate • Carbon Tetrachloride • Casein • Chalk • Clays • Epsom Salts • Ferric Chloride • Formaldehyde • Magnesium Carbonate and Chloride • Mirbane Oil • Naphthalene • Paradichlorobenzene • Potashes • Silicas • Silicates Sodas • Stearates • Talcs • Zinc Chloride and Sulfate.

**INNIS ISCO SPEIDEN**

Since 1816

SALES OFFICES IN BOSTON, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, GLOVERSVILLE AND PHILADELPHHIA

## Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Technologists, annual symposium, Statler hotel, New York, February 3.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16.

American Institute of Chemists; annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern section meetings, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 2-4; central section meetings, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 9-11; western section meetings, Los Angeles, February 16-17; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 30-April 1.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29-July 3.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 27-29.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 21; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, closed meeting, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, January 22; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade midwinter luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, January 20; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Eastern Pest Control Operators Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 5-7.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Statler hotel, New York, April 12-16.

Essential Oils Association, annual meeting, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 9.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

International Magnesium Exposition, Washington National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 2.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 26-27; joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., March 11-13.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Sherman hotel, Chicago, March 16-20.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Sanitary Supply association, annual meeting and merchandise exposition, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, March 22-25.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 21.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, April 18-19.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, March 2-6.

Plant Maintenance Conference, in conjunction with Plant Maintenance Show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 19-22.

Society of the Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 16.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Statler hotel, Boston, January 21-23.

Society of the Plastics Industries of Canada, annual conference, Gen. Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, March 10-11.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., February 18-20, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, January 14; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, February 16-19.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

## NFA Annual Meeting Set

The 1953 annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association will be held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15 to 17.

## MSA Authorizes Added Procurement Spending

Among the procurement authorizations issued during November and December by the Mutual Security Agency were the following:—

To Austria—$60,000 for crude sulphur, $1,600,000 for lard, $16,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $100,000 for chemicals, and $170,000 for copper and copper products from the United States; $32,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Canada.

To China—$5,521,000 for soybeans, and $76,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States; $130,000 for chemicals from the United States, Japan, European participating countries, Canada and South Africa.

To Denmark—$600,000 for copper and copper products from Canada.

To France—$90,000 for crude drugs, herbs, leaves and roots for pharmaceutical preparations from the United States and Canada; $60,000 for ipecac from Latin America.

To Germany—$1,000,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from the United States; $500,000 for the same from Latin America.

To Greece—$600,000 for lubricants and greases, $300,000 for chemicals, and $200,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States; $50,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States and Canada.

To Indochina—$1,541,000 for aviation gasline, and $50,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States; $750,000 for nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer from the United States, Canada, Japan, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, and the United Kingdom; $300,000 for agricultural pesticides; $203,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and $171,000 for copper and copper products (sources unspecified).

To Italy—$3,600,000 for copper, $20,000 for chemicals, and $1,000,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials from the United States; $13,600,000 for copper from Latin America; $1,500,00 for copper from Canada; $500,000 for copper from Japan.

To United Kingdom—$3,200,000 for lubricant and greases, and $1,800,000 for speciality crude oil, aviation gasoline and white spirits from the United States; $6,000,000 for specialty crude oil, aviation gasoline, kerosene and gas and diesel oil from Latin America; $10,000 for copper from Canada.

To Yugoslavia—$1,355,000 for chemicals, $280,000 for tallows and greases, and $260,000 for tinplate from the United States.

## Atlantic Chemical Buys Metro, Consolidates Names

The Atlantic Chemical Company, Centredale, R. I., has announced the purchase of controlling interest in the Metro Dyestuff Corporation, Quidnick, R. I.

Because of this move, Atlantic has announced that it has changed its name to Metro-Atlantic, Inc. This decision was made to demonstrate Atlantic's closer association with Metro's dyestuff operation.

The Canadian subsidiary of Metro-Atlantic, Inc., will be known as Metro-Atlantic (Canada), Ltd., instead of Roxbury Chemical Company-Canada-Ltd., as formerly named. Both changes became effective January 1.

## DCAT Committee Plans Improvement of 'Bulletin'

The 1953 executive committee of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade has undertaken as its project for the year the improvement of "The Bulletin," a publication of the organization.

"The Bulletin" will henceforth be issued every two weeks, instead of once a month. A special committee will supervise it and there will be an editorial advisory committee of representatives of leading trade papers. An index of trade journal articles will be one of the features.

## Textile Technologists Meeting To Hear Goldberg on Wed.

The American Association of Textile Technologists will hold its next meeting Wednesday at the Builders' Club, New York. Julius B. Goldberg, research director of J. P. Stevens & Co., will speak on "Textile Research Achievements in 1952." Dr. Stephen J. Kennedy, research director of the textile clothing and footwear section of the Office of the Quartermaster General, will receive an honorary membership in AATT.

## *Joins Diedolf & Rochford*

Thomas I. Smith, for a number of years manager of the gum department of A. S. Krall & Co., New York brokerage concern, today joins Diedolf & Rochford, New York seed, spice, gum and chemical broker. Mr. Smith will be in charge of the firm's expanded gum department and will also assist in the spice and chemical divisions of the concern.

## British Token Import Plan Kept on Same Basis for '53

Shipments under the British Token Import Plan will be permitted in 1953 on the same basis as in 1952, the Office of International Trade announced December 30. The plan, established with the US in 1946, enables eligible United States manufacturers or their agents to export to the United Kingdom token shipments of specified commodities whose importation from dollar sources is generally prohibited by the British government.

Eligible participants will be permitted to make shipments under the token plan during 1953 in an amount not exceeding 30 percent of the individual firm's average annual shipments of the specified commodities to the United Kingdom during the base years 1936, 1937, and 1938, OIT said. Eligible participants, OIT explained, are US manufacturers or agents having established prewar trade connections in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland.

OIT said no new items have been added to the list of approved commodities, the number remaining at 197—the same as in 1952. Included are certain food and drink items; tobacco manufactures; specified products of leather, rubber, cotton, wool, linen, and synthetic fibers; wearing apparel; wood and paper products; specified manufactures of glass, clay, iron; steel, and aluminum; electrical apparatus; agricultural and garden machinery; photographic goods; office supplies; sporting goods; and other miscellaneous items.

OIT acts as certifying agent of statements of eligibility and prewar exports submitted by US firms under the plan, issuing certificates in the form of scrip to qualified exporters. The scrip is then forwarded by the exporter to the British importer, who uses it in applying to the British authorities for a permit to import the commodity. The certification procedure to be followed by OIT under the 1953 plan will be similar to that followed in 1952. The same application form (IT-558) will be used and should be submitted to OIT as soon as possible. Certification will begin immediately, OIT officials said. The closing date for filing applications is June 30, 1953, and no applications will be accepted after that time.

## Packaging Institute Changes Dates of Forum to Oct. 12-14

The Packaging Institute has announced a change in the date of the fifteenth annual forum which will take place October 12 to 14 in the Statler hotel, New York, instead of the previously announced dates of one week later.

At the same time, the institute announced that the rapid growth of the printed packaging materials committee has led to the creation of a new division in the technical committee organization, which will be known as the package printing division. E. H. Balkema, of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, has been named division chairman by the technical operations committee.

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# "she might have been my kid..."

"There was no time to stop, see? She comes running out from behind this parked car right under my wheels. Her hair is in pigtails, and with the sun shining on it, she might have been *my* kid. We got her to the hospital. It took 3 pints of blood to bring her around. All I have to do is remember the sound of those screaming tires—and I know why *I'm* giving blood."

Yes, all kinds of people give blood—truck drivers, office workers, salesmen. And—for all kinds of reasons. But whatever *your* reason, this you can be sure of: Whether your blood goes to a local hospital, a combat area or for Civil Defense needs—this priceless, painless gift will some day save an American life!

**Business Executives!**
**✓Check These Questions!**

If you can answer "yes" to most of them, you—and your company—are doing a needed job for the National Blood Program.

- ☐ Have you given your employees time off to make blood donations?
- ☐ Has your company given any recognition to donors?
- ☐ Do you have a Blood Donor Honor Roll in your company?
- ☐ Have you arranged to have a Bloodmobile make regular visits?
- ☐ Has your management endorsed the local Blood Donor Program?
- ☐ Have you informed your employees of your company's plan of co-operation?
- ☐ Was this information given through Plant Bulletin or House Magazine?
- ☐ Have you conducted a Donor Pledge Campaign in your company?
- ☐ Have you set up a list of volunteers so that efficient plans can be made for scheduling donors?

Remember, as long as a *single* pint of blood may mean the difference between life and death for *any* American . . . the need for blood is *urgent!*

**Give Blood Now**

***CALL YOUR RED CROSS TODAY!***

***NATIONAL BLOOD PROGRAM***

# Current Market Quotations

## Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 2 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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## A

Acacia (see Gum arabic)

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms works lb .40 -
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .1250 - .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050 - .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb .28½ - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½ - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd lb 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ - .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ - .10
Methyl (see MD

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00

tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½ - —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.33 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 123.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 171.00 - —

Acid, boric, powd., bbls., less ton lots, same basis ton 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher

Bruenner's, bbls lb .9 1.47 —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75

synth, dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms lb. .32¼ - .33½

Caprylic, 90%, dms lb .32¼ - .33½

Cassello, dms, frt alld lb 1.44

Castor oil, dms lb. .22½ - .23

Chicago, bbls, frt alld lb 1.21 —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .039 —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .044 .059
tanks, frt equald lb .034 —

Cholic, 10 to 25-lb. lots, fiber dms. lb. 10.75 - 10.85

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd bots lb 3.50 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —

USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs lb. .26½ - —

Anhydrous and USP powdered citric acid, ½c. per lb higher.

Cleves, mixed bls lb. .75 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .21¾ - —
tankcars lb. .20 .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .22 - .24½
tankcars lb. .20¼ - .21½

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼ - .12½
double dist., dms lb. .11¼ - .12½

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —

204° to 207°C, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —

Imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret. dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks same basis gal. .58 —

200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic tech. bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 25.00 - 25.50
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 18.40 - 18.45

Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 23.50 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½ - —
tanks works lb. .33½ - —

F. crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots. fib cns. kilo or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475 - .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, esb. bbls, dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt, alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½ - .31¼
dms lb. .14½ - —
cbys. lb. .17½ - —

Glutamic, 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .62 - —
Hydriodic (see Acid, iodohydric).
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .93
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 .25
tanks, works lb. .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535 - .1935
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .085 —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib. dms. works lb. 10.00 —
J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 .87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .31¾ - .33
60%, dms lb. .22¼ - .23½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2060 - .2110
water-white, dms lb. .2360 - .2410
Maleic, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 —
less than truckload works lb .76½ .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton 25.00 - 29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton 27.00 - 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton 32.00 36.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .26¾ - .28
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-2-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic, -amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60
60% $HNO_3$, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
95% $HNO_3$, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13½ - .14¾
tanks lb. .11¾ - —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16 - .17¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

### Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

## Abbreviations

### Used in OPD Market Quotations

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACS | American Chemical Society | dest-dist. | destructive-distilled | neut. | neutral |
| | | dextro | dextrorotatory | NF. | National Formularly |
| alld. | allowed | dist. | distilled | No. | number |
| ammo. | ammonia | distr. | distributor | nom. | nominal |
| amorph. | amorphous | djns. | demijohns | ord. | ordinary |
| AMP. | American melting point | dlvd. | delivered | oz. | ounce |
| | | dms. | drums | Pac. | Pacific |
| anhyd. | anhydrous | dom. | domestic | pf. | proof |
| a.p.a. | available phosphoric acid | E. | east | phos. | phosphate |
| | | e.p. | end point | photo. | photographic |
| artif. | artificial | equald. | equalized | pkgs. | packages |
| ASTM. | American Society for Testing Materials | F | fahrenheit | powd. | powdered |
| | | ferment. | fermentation | precip. | precipitated |
| | | ffa. | free fatty acid | prod. | producer |
| Be. | Baume | ffc. | free from chlorine | pt. | point |
| bbls. | barrels | | | pulv. | pulverized |
| bgs. | bags | fib. | fiber | purif. | purified |
| bls. | bales | f.o.b. | free on board | redist. | redistilled |
| bots. | bottles | FPA. | free of prussic acid | refd. | refined |
| b.p. | boiling point | | | refy. | refinery |
| b.p.l. | bone phosphate of lime | frt. | freight | reg. | regular |
| | | fus. | fused | resub. | resublimed |
| b.r. | boiling range | gal. | gallon | ret. | returnable |
| bxs. | boxes | gran. | granular | SD. | specially denatured |
| C. | centigrade | grd. | ground | | |
| cbys. | carboys | i.&a. | iron and aluminum | s.d | single distilled |
| CD. | completely denatured | i.b.p. | initial boiling point | S. E. | southeast |
| | | | | secs. | seconds |
| c.i.f. | cost, insurance, freight | imp. | imported | s.g. | specific gravity |
| | | incl. | included | shipt. | shipment |
| cks. | casks | indust. | industrial | solut. | solution |
| c.l. | car lots | kgs. | kegs | s.u. | standard unit |
| cns. | cans | lacq. | lacquer | synth. | synthetic |
| col. | color | lb. | pound | tanks. | railroad tank-cars |
| coml. | commercial | l.c.l. | less than car lots | | |
| conc. | concentrated | liq. | liquid | tech. | technical |
| CP. | chemically pure | m.a.p. | mixed anilin point | USP. | U. S. Pharmacopoeia |
| cps. | centipoises | | | | |
| cryst. | crystal | M c.f. | thousand cubic feet | vis. | viscosity |
| cs. | cases | | | VM&P | varnish makers & painters |
| ctns. | cartons | min. | minimum | | |
| cyls. | cylinders | m.p. | melting point | W. | west |
| dbl. | double | N. | nitrogen | whse. | warehouse |
| denat. | denatured | nat. | natural | w.w. | water white |

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

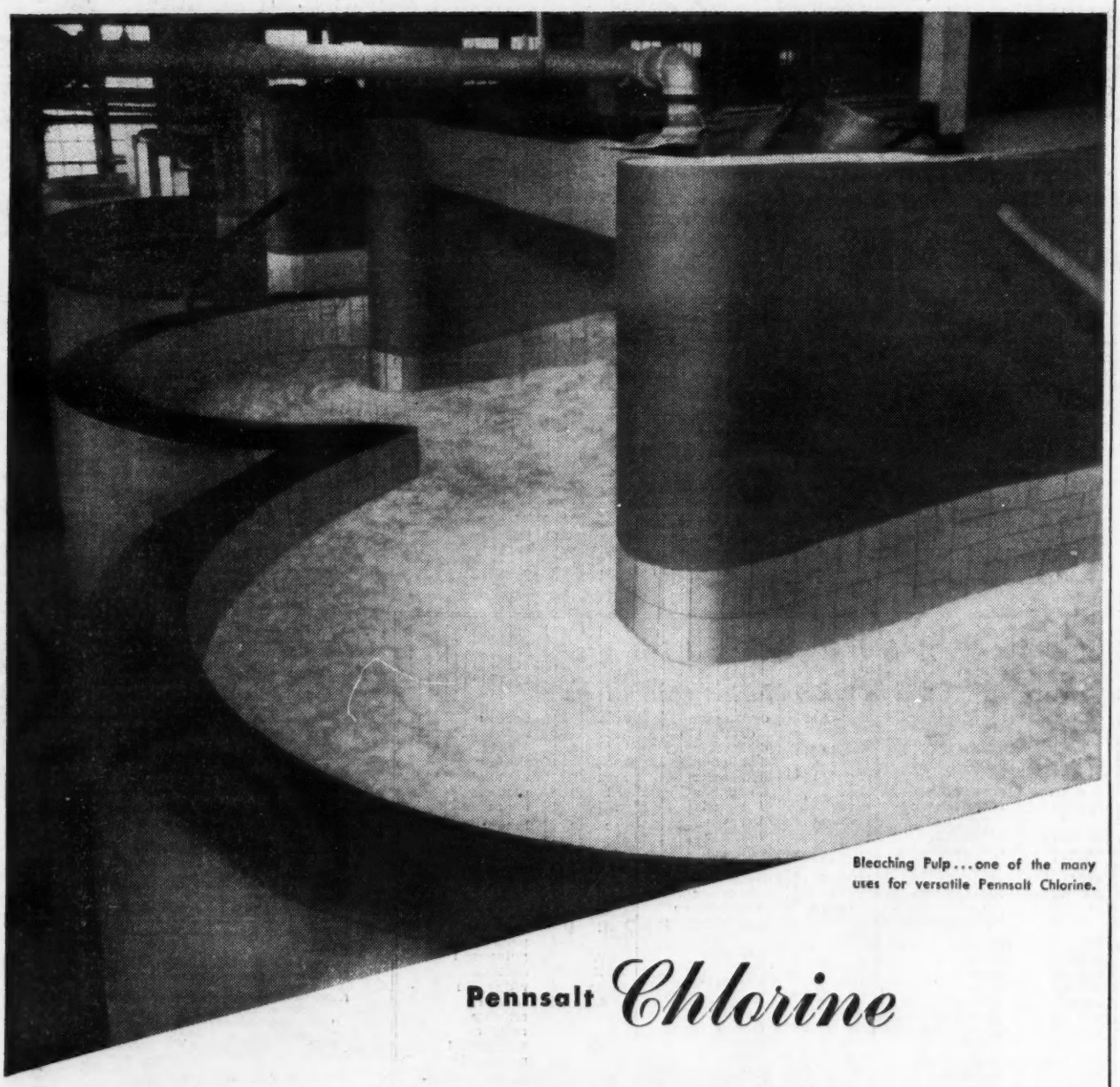
## Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb lots, works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 .1715
Palmoil, double dist., dms lb. .11¼- .12¾
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Parachlorobenzoic, 6lb dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb 77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 1.75
tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb .90 —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 7.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.90 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. works lb .08 .08¼
l.c.l., works lb .08½ .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb bbls lb .55 —
dms., small lb. .81 .87
tech., bbls lb .29 .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 —
l.c.l., works lb .263 —
tanks, works lb. .19 .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb 2.76 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., works gal. .35 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split), bbls. works lb 3.25 —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb .37 - —
l.c.l. lb .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb .46 - —
powder, bbls lb .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms, c.l., works lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93½- .95
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¾ .14
single, dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .12 .13¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .11½- .12¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .15½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb 63 .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .20 —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 2.10
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.30 3.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 —
96-100%, tanks, works ton.21.00 —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt equald. lb .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 —
Tallow, dist., dms lb .10½- .11¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½- .11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 —
smaller lots lb 1.51 1.69
tech. dms lb. .95 —
Tartaric, USP, dom. 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .28 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs, cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 1.86
Tolnas, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb .16 —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.30 —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb .65 .75
Aconitine, amorph, mild, bots oz.27.50 32.50
cryst, potent, bots oz 78.00 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms, c.l., works lb 44½ —
l.c.l. works lb 45 .47
tanks works lb 43 —
ACTH, bots gm.25.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis, herb, bls lb .22 .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP Kobe No 1 strip, bls lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib, dms lb 2.25 2.50
Agaric, white, bls lb 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony, herb, bls lb .25 .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.61 - 2.63
powder, bbls lb. 2.65 - 2.67
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.01 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms, c.l., frt alld, E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 —
128-132° C. dms, l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾ .36
ACS grade, dms, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb 42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 —
secondary, dms c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .24 - —
tanks frt alld E lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms c.l. frt. alld, E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms, dlvd lb. .47½ .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic normal, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
secondary dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. 72 .90
smaller lots lb. 72 - 1.00
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .54½- .68½
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .58½- .72½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .42½- .56½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - .57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - .69
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .78
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - .57
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - .68
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - .56
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - .67
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .76
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - .55
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- .69
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .73
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .57
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .57½
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53½- .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- .56½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .52½- .66½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .75½
tanks, same basis gal. .40½- .54½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .79
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .58
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - .56½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.47 -20.62
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.51 -20.71
tanks, same basis gal.20.35 -20.50
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .52 - .67
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56 - .76
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - .55
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.57 -21.72
c.l., same basis gal.21.61 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.45 -21.60
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb .29¼ .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 —
tanks, works lb. .28 —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks same basis lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .21 —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .38½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57¾- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .40¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43 - —

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**AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC.**
**30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.**
**Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Can.**

## Alcohol, Lauryl—Ammonium Thioglycollate

Alcohol, lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.57 - 2.18
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- 76
smaller lots works lb. .77½- .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40 - —
Industrial grade, dms c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .76½- —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots frt. alld lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).

Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .28 - .30
powdered, cs lb. .44 - .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
8-9½%, $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots. lb. .20 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots lb. .19 - —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms, frt. alld lb. .14 - .18
kgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
288-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 7.50 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 - 82.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17¼
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks, works ton. 80.00 - 84.50
Aqua (29.4%, $NH_3$), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 90.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. 75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 - 49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works ton. 47.00 - 49.50
purified, dms., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works ton. 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd or frt. alld ton. 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.96


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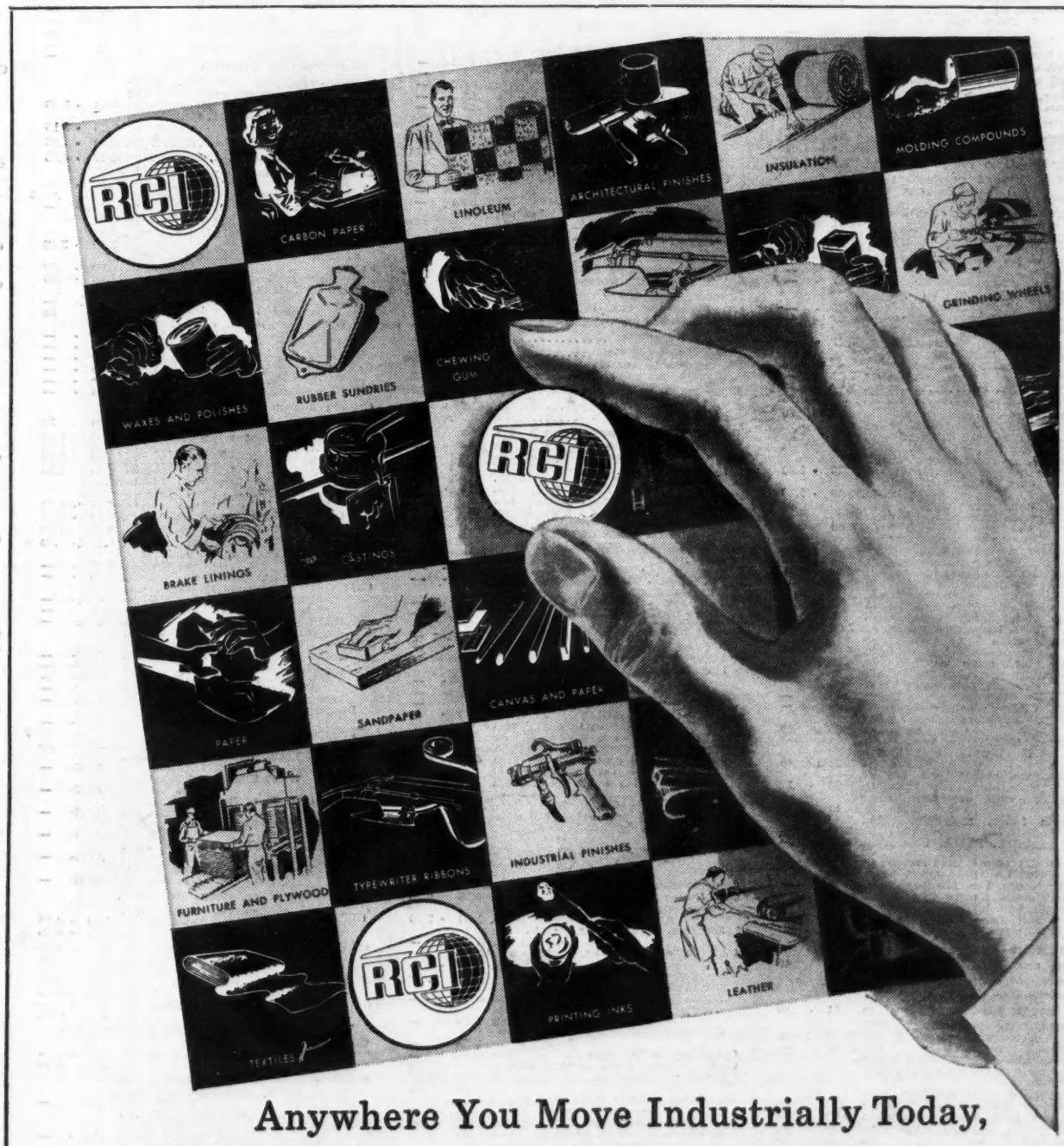
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .65 | — |
| 60% solution, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .06½ | — |
| Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots | lb. | 32.00 | — |
| dextro-laevo, dms | lb. | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| monobasic, dextro, bots. | lb. | 32.00 | — |
| Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. | lb. | 32.00 | — |
| dextro-laevo, dms | lb. | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| Sulphate, dextro, dms. | lb. | 32.00 | — |
| dextro-laevo, dms | lb. | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., E. of Rockies. | lb. | .16¾ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .15 | — |
| ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | .20 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .21 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .18 | — |
| Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl). | | | |
| Butyrate, dms | lb. | .90 | 1.05 |
| Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. | lb. | 1.70 | 2.10 |
| Nitrite, USP, bots. | lb. | 1.75 | 1.83 |
| Salicylate, cns., dms. | lb. | .75 | .95 |
| Anethol, NF cns., dms. | lb. | 1.20 | 1.60 |
| Angelica root, dom., bls. | lb. | .60 | .70 |
| imported, bls. | lb. | .50 | .80 |
| Angostura bark, bls | lb. | .43 | .46 |
| Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .19 | — |
| l.c.l., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .20 | — |
| tanks, works, frt. alld. | lb. | .18 | — |
| Salt, dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .30 | — |
| Anise, Balkan, bgs | lb. | .12¼ | .13 |
| Chinese, star, bgs | lb. | .68 | Nom. |
| Czech, bgs. | lb. | .12 | .12½ |
| Mexican, bgs. | lb. | .14½ | .15 |
| Spanish, bgs. | lb. | .15 | .15½ |
| Syrian, bgs. | lb. | .13½ | .14 |
| Turkish, bgs. | lb. | .13½ | .14 |
| Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. | lb. | 2.35 | 2.80 |
| Annatto seed, whole, bgs | lb. | .26 | — |
| powdered, dms | lb. | .28 | — |
| Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works | lb. | .80 | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .85 | — |
| Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld | lb. | .85 | .88 |
| Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride). | | | |
| Metal, bulk, c.l., mines | lb. | .34½ | — |
| cases, c.l., mines | lb. | .35 | — |
| Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .30 | .36 |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .31½ | .37½ |
| Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd. | lb. | .38 | .38½ |
| Trichloride, pails, c.l., works | lb. | .43 | .47 |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .45 | .49 |
| solution, cbys., works | lb. | .29 | .30 |
| Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic). | | | |
| Antipyrene NF, dms. | lb. | 2.50 | 2.60 |
| Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots | oz. | 23.40 | -23.90 |
| Areca nuts, powd., bbls. | lb. | .13 | .16 |
| Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins | oz. | 5.00 | 5.75 |
| Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots | kilo. | 77.00 | — |
| Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% | lb. | 21.50 | Nom. |
| Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. | lb. | .65 | .66 |
| root, bls | lb. | 1.45 | — |
| Arrowroot, powd., bgs | lb. | .11 | .14 |
| Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't | lb. | .80 | .90 |
| Trioxide, USP, dms | lb. | .48 | — |
| White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .05½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .06½ | .07½ |
| Asafetida, cs | lb. | .32 | .35 |
| powd., bbls., dms | lb. | .50 | .53 |
| Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.). | | | |
| Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 1,300.00 | — |
| No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 675.00 | — |
| Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 556.00 | — |
| 3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines | ton. | 436.00 | — |
| 3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 371.00 | — |
| 3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 348.00 | — |
| 3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 321.00 | — |
| 4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 173.00 | — |
| 4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 173.00 | — |
| 4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 156.00 | — |
| 4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 156.00 | — |
| 5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 122.50 | — |
| 5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 122.50 | — |
| 5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 116.50 | — |
| 5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 110.00 | — |
| 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 78.00 | — |
| 7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines | ton. | 68.50 | — |
| 7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 65.00 | — |
| 7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 55.00 | — |
| 7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 46.00 | — |
| 7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 40.00 | — |
| 7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 39.00 | — |
| 7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 37.00 | — |
| 7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines | ton. | 40.00 | — |
| 7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 40.00 | — |
| 8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 27.00 | — |
| Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. | | | L.c.l. |
| lots, $4 per ton higher. | | | |
| Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah | ton. | 34.00 | — |
| select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 38.00 | — |
| 270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 37.00 | — |
| jet, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 34.00 | — |
| Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works | lb. | .06½ | — |
| Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery | gal. | .09 | — |
| emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery | gal. | .09½ | .10 |
| steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery | ton. | 22.00 | — |
| 80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery | ton. | 21.00 | — |
| Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.) | | | |
| Atropine, USP, bots. | oz. | 9.35 | -10.50 |
| Sulphate, USP, bots. | oz. | 5.25 | -6.30 |

## B

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units | 50,000 units. | .70 | — |
| less than 1,000,000,000 units | 50,000 units. | .75 | — |
| Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs | lb. | 1.35 | 1.45 |
| Barberry root bark, bags | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| tree bark, bgs. | lb. | .40 | .45 |
| Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms. | lb. | 5.00 | — |
| Sodium, USP dms | lb. | 5.25 | 5.27 |
| Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 85.50 | — |
| smaller lots, works | ton. | 95.50 | — |
| Chlorate, kgs., works | lb. | .34 | .38 |
| Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, bgs. | ton. | 152.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 162.00 | — |
| NF, cryst., dms. | lb. | .16 | — |
| Chromate, bgs., frt. equald. | lb. | .30 | — |
| Dioxide (see Barium peroxide). | | | |
| Hydrate, crystals, bgs. | ton. | 190.00 | -200.00 |
| Iodide, bots. | lb. | 6.14 | — |
| Monoxide (see Oxide). | | | |
| Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .12½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .14 | — |
| Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works. | ton. | 250.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 260.00 | — |
| Peroxide, dms., works | lb. | .16 | — |
| Stearate, ctns., c.l. | lb. | .37 | — |
| ton lots | lb. | .58 | — |
| less ton lots | lb. | .59 | — |
| Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe). | | | |
| X-ray, bbls. | lb. | .14 | — |
| Sulphide, dms., c.l., works | ton. | 71.50 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 81.50 | — |
| Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines | ton. | 9.40 | -12.50 |
| Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines | ton. | 20.00 | — |
| 95.75%, bgs., mines | ton. | 20.00 | — |
| water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis | ton. | 37.60 | -37.85 |
| ex-whse., N. Y. | ton. | 53.45 | -61.75 |
| Bauxite, bulk, mines | ton. | 9.50 | -10.00 |
| Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves). | | | |
| Belladonna, leaf, bls. | lb. | .35 | .50 |
| root, bls. | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Belladonna, leaf, bls. | lb. | .32 | .35 |
| Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works | ton. | 12.50 | — |
| Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock | ton. | 65.90 | — |
| 5 ton-lots, ex whse. | ton. | 77.80 | — |
| 1 ton lots, ex whse. | ton. | 80.30 | — |
| low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock | ton. | 63.40 | — |
| 5 ton-lots, ex whse. | ton. | 75.60 | — |
| 1 ton lots, ex whse. | ton. | 78.10 | — |
| Benzal chloride, cbys. works | lb. | .22 | .23½ |
| Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. | lb. | .74 | .79 |
| tech., cbys., dms. | lb. | .49 | .54 |
| Benzene (see Benzol). | | | |
| Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane). | | | |
| tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. | | .013 | .015 |
| l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. | | .019 | .021 |
| Benzene hexachloride, tech., dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit | lb. | .0185 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. | | .0225 | — |
| wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. | | .0280 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. | | .0325 | — |
| Benzidine base, bbls. | lb. | 1.02 | — |
| Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld. | lb. | .94 | — |
| Benzocaine, dms | lb. | 3.48 | 3.50 |
| Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works. Bethlehem, Pa. | gal. | .38¾ | — |
| Birmingham district | gal. | .30 | .38½ |
| Chicago district | gal. | .30 | .36¾ |
| Cleveland district | gal. | .30 | .35 |
| Geneva, Utah | gal. | .30 | — |
| Johnstown, Pa. | gal. | .36¾ | — |
| Lackawanna, N. Y. | gal. | .38¾ | — |
| Lone Star, Texas | gal. | .37 | — |
| Lorain, Ohio | gal. | .30 | — |
| Minaqua, Colo. | gal. | .35 | — |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | gal. | .38¾ | .39 |
| Pittsburgh district | gal. | .30 | .36½ |
| Sparrows Point, Md. | gal. | .38¾ | — |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | gal. | .38¾ | — |
| Terre Haute, Ind. | gal. | .35 | — |
| Wyandotte, Mich. | gal. | .38¼ | — |
| Youngstown, Ohio | gal. | .35 | — |
| Benzophenone, dms. | lb. | 1.40 | 1.70 |
| Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .46¾ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .47 | — |
| Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. | lb. | .21½ | .24½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .22½ | .25½ |
| Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. | lb | 90 | 1.05 |
| Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms | lb. | .63 | 1.05 |
| Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl). | | | |
| Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. | lb. | .72 | .90 |
| Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .21 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .24 | — |
| High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher. | | | |
| Cinnamate, cns. | lb. | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| Formate, cns. | lb. | 1.60 | 2.10 |
| Propionate, bots. | lb. | 1.35 | 1.80 |
| Salicylate, bots. | lb. | 1.65 | 1.85 |
| Benzylidinacetone, bots. | lb. | 1.68 | 2.00 |
| Benzylisoeugenol, cns. | lb. | 8.60 | 9.00 |
| Berberine bisulphate, cns. | lb. | 35.00 | -36.25 |
| Hydrochloride, bots. | lb. | 35.00 | -36.25 |
| Berberis root, bls. | lb. | .32 | .35 |
| Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .29½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .30 | — |
| Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works | lb. | .90 | — |
| Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works | lb. | .78½ | — |
| tech., bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .32½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .34½ | — |
| Benzoate, fib dms., works | lb. | 3.00 | — |
| custom contract | lb. | 1.65 | 1.85 |
| Salicylate, dms. | lb. | 5.00 | — |
| Sulphate, cns. | lb. | 33.00 | -36.25 |
| Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works | lb. | 1.05 | 1.10 |
| Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots | lb. | 1.10 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 1.15 | 1.40 |
| Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works | lb. | 1.05 | — |
| Beth root, bls. | lb. | .40 | .41 |
| Biotin, cryst., bots. | gram | 10.00 | — |

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## Bismuth Chloride—Chrysarobin

Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.43
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 3.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- .22

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0930- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .42
Black indian hemp root, bls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66%%, bbls. c.l., works, ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .53 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.80 - 1.90
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .39¼- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .39¼- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .39¼- .45
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39¼- .45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .23½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 6.35 - —

Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices 1½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .48
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton.70.00 Nom.
steamed, works, E ton.75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l. works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Borax, tech., powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .83
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .30 - .32
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls lb. .32 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27½
Butylamine (see Mono., Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

# C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. .85 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 95 lbs. or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms., lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb. .55 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .13
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted, gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .06¼- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP powd. 100-lb lots, bbls lb. .50 - .52
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP gran., powd., bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .32 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs m 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs lb 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs lb 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs lb 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .09¾- .10
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0450- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0832- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs lb. 3.75 - 4.00
medium, cs lb. 3.30 - 3.40
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 2.15 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mangalore type, cs lb. 2.25 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 1.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.90 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .50 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .30 - —
Carvel, bots. lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .26½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, ex dock lb. .19½- .21
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .16 - .16¼
longstick lb. .20 - .20½
shortstick, bls lb. .17 - .17½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .35 - —
broken, bls lb. .23 - —
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .42 - .43
medium, bls lb. .45 - .46
thin, bls lb. .50 - .52
Cassia buds, bgs lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.195.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works lb. 4.20¼- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .65 .70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .36½- .37
Indian, bgs lb. .27½- .28
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .58
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% $CeO_2$, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% $CeO_2$, fib. dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 1.60 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 2.00
smaller lots, works lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l. works ton.40.50 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .90 - .95
Roman, cs lb. .80 - .90
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .35
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -83.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
granular, bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.23.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0310- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0448
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 2 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - .183
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works, lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works, lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50% dms., works, basis 100% lb. 56.50 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
80%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 -67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
75%, dms, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08¼- —
cbys., works lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. works lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .42 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 8.00

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns 100 oz.-lots oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns, 100 oz.-lots .. oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF heavy density, dms, frt adjusted lb 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde NF cns, dms lb 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls ... lb. .25½- .26
"0000", bgs ... lb. .36 - —
Citral, bots., cns ... lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms ... lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms ... lb. 1.80 - 2.40
Civet artificial, bots ... lb 13.75 - 15.00
natural, bots ... oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball dom, crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton 10.00 -12.00
airfloated bgs, c.l, Tennessee, ton 19.50 - —
purified bgs, c.l., Tennessee ton 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port tong ton 27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs, c.l, Atlantic port, tong ton 43.00 -45.00
pulverized bgs., t.c.l., all ports ton 55.00 —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs, c.l. Georgia ton 54.00 -56.00
China, dom, dry-grd., air-float 99%, 300 mesh bgs c.l. works ton 11.50 -14.50
t.c.l., works ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs, c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 —
t.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls ... lb. 1.62 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls ... lb. 1.54 - —
Clover tops, red, bgs ... lb .45 .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E lb .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs or bb. dms., c.l. dlvd E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E. basis 100% lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. basis net weight lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity bgs. c.l dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½- —
t.c.l dlvd E lb .20 —

Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms. c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
t.c.l. ex-whse ... gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse ... gal. .14 - .15
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
t.c.l. ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse ... gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms ... lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP gray, bgs ... lb. .63 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs ... lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs ... lb. .76 - —
Codeine, NF, cns 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls ... lb. .22 - .25
Blue, bls ... lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns ... oz. 65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls ... lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs ... lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms ... lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms ... lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls ... lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls., to arrive ... lb. .22 - —
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs ... lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs ... lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms ... lb. .90 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55% bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000-lb. lots or more ... lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000 lbs ... lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms ... lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld, E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, electrolytic ... lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works ... lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - .45¼
t.c.l., works ... lb. .44 - .45½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinolate, fib, dms ... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. 27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works ... lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works ... lb. .40¼- —

Copper sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.35
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt, alld .. 100-lbs. 25.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms ... lb 1615- 2500
Undecylenate dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran, bgs., c.l., works ton 28.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd, Metro area 100 lbs 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ... ton 34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ... ton 21.60 - —
Copra, Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton 235.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ... ton 230.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs .. lb. .08½ Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .07 .07¼
Moroccan, bgs ... lb. .05½- .06
Roumanian, bgs ... lb. .08 - .08¼
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
t.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls ... lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls ... lb. .25 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis .. ton. 78.00 -80.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns ... lb. 2.94 3.15
powd., cans ... lb. 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls ... lb .80 .90

Cranesbill root, bls ... lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs ... lb. .25¾- —
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis ... gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys ... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms ... gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald. lb. .133 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1325- —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .120 - .1223
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .143 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .140 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, t.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25

Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
insecticide, dealers bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cuba root, powd, 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
Cubeb berries XX NF bgs lb 45 52
powd cs lb 55 60
Culvers root, bbls ... lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms c.l., works ... lb 12 —
t.c.l. works ... lb 14 —
tanks works ... lb 11 —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs ... lb. .14½- .15
Moroccan, bgs ... lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs ... lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs ... lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. 08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran bgs, Niagara Falls, Ont. contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs, works unit ton 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 11 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. ... lb. 11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. 09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .24¾- .37¾
t.c.l., works, same basis lb. .25¼- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .23¼ .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l lb. 26½ 30
t.c.l. works ... lb 27 31
tanks, works ... lb .25 .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb 41½ —
t.c.l. works ... lb 42½ —
tanks, works ... lb 40 —


# Whichever way you go—

**For alkyd flats:** U.S.I. pioneered with Aroflat* 3010, which was the first pure alkyd specifically designed as the sole vehicle for flat wall finishes. This was followed by Aroflat* 3025, the first pure alkyd for use as the sole vehicle in self-sealing wall paints. Then came Aroflat* 3050, which met the demand for more economical alkyd flat paints of good quality. *All three U.S.I. Aroflat alkyds are available in either odorless or regular solvents to fit your requirements.*

**For latex paints:** U.S.I. experience and research with alkyd emulsions led to the development of the first alkyd specifically designed for latex paints—Aroplaz* 1274—which overcomes the tendency of pure latex toward poor adhesion and wet scrubability. At the same time, Aroplaz* 1274 contributes better color retention, greater freeze-thaw stability and greater latitude of pigmentation—all without increase in raw material cost of latex paint. Aroplaz 1274 is available in both odorless and regular solvents.

**Whichever way you go—alkyd flats or latex paints—odorless or regular solvents—tank cars or drums—call or write your nearest U.S.I. office for AROFLAT alkyds or AROPLAZ 1274.**

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
*Offices in Principal Cities*

## Cyclopropane—Ethyl Silicate

Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

# D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb .61 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .67 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
t.c.l., works lb .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. 24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .419 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% F paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
15½% P paper bgs., works ton 62.75 - 63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb .30½ - —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro laevo bots lb 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs 8.95 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose USP dms lb .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory grade, bots 250 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots, works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Diamsidin dms lb 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom, bgs, c.l., Atlantic coast ton 52.00 - 55.00
California ton 42.00 - 45.00
t.c.l. ex whse ton 85.00 - 90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 65.00 - —
California ton 53.00 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 - 100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 - 100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb .03 - —
t.c.l., Atlantic coast lb .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb .92 - —
t.c.l. works lb .93¾ - —
tanks, works lb .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms, c.l. dlvd., E lb .35¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .36¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb .92 - —
t.c.l. works lb .93 - —
tanks, works lb .90¼ - —
tech, dms, c.l., works lb .90 - —
t.c.l. works lb .91 - —
tanks, works lb .88¼ - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld lb .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., frt. alld E of Rockies lb .54¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Dicapryl pthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .38¾ - .38¾
t.c.l. dlvd lb .37 - .38¾
tanks, dlvd lb .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb 78½ - —
t.c.l. works lb 79½ - —
tanks, works lb 76¾ - —
Dichloramation, dms, works lb .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms, c.l., works lb .05 - —
t.c.l., works lb .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms, c.l., works lb .46 - —
t.c.l. works lb .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate 6lb dms, c.l., works lb 60 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine dms, c.l., dlvd E lb .29¼ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb .46¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .50 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .46½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .41¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .26¾ - .31¼
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾ - .32¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - .29½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
t.c.l works lb 19¼ - —
tanks works lb .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .54¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .55¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .52½ - —
Diethylanilin dms lb .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms, c.l, dlvd & lb .20¼ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .18½ - —
Borthorate, dms, c.l lb .20½ - —
Diethylether, dms, c.l., works lb .46½ - —
t.c.l., works lb .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb .28¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
t.c.l. works lb .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l. works lb .26¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb .27¼ - —
Monomethylether, dms, c.l., works lb .24¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb .23½ - —

Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb .41½ - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .67½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 - 150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 - 150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .30½ - .34
Oleate, dms lb. .28½ - .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
tanks, works lb .74¾ - —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms, works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .21 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l., dvld lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾ - —
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .39¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13½ - —
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms, c.l., works lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾ - —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55 gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
t.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .54 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .52¼ - —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Dinitroanilin dms, frt equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - .22
purified, dms. lb .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, obls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms, c.l, works lb. .44¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾ - .41¾
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .39¾ - .42¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms, ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs, c.l., works, lb .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms, extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd, N. Y. gal. .83 - —
Diphenyl, obls, c.l., works .c. .15 - —
t.c.l., works .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade cns lb. .54 - .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran, obls., c.l., works lb .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. 44½ - —
smaller lots lb. 45½ - —
Diphenylhydantoin sodium, USP dms. lb 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .16¾ - .17
t.c.l., same basis lb .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms, c.l., works lb 31 - —
t.c.l. works lb 32 - —
tanks, works lb 30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms, c.l., works lb 91 - —
t.c.l., works lb 95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb .21 - —
tanks, works lb .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb 1.00 - —
t.c.l., works lb 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, d m s., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Doggrass root, dom cut, bls lb 26 - 28
imp., cut, bls lb 28 - 35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13

Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No 2, cns lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 - 22.85
No 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No 5, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 9, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10 cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd,
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange II extra conc lb 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .98 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .46 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XA, conc lb 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%, lb. 1.06 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 1.04 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb 63 - —
408 Blue 2B extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb 90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.50 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb .69 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc, 150% lb .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc, 150% lb 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb 1.85 - —
657 Victoria Green sml, cryst. lb. 1.70 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb 1.73 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
696 Formyl violet S4B lb 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc, 200% lb 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc, 175% lb 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. 68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb 1.35 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb 2.58 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste lb 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb 1.68 - —
double paste lb 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste lb 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN, lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.45 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.58 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS SW lb 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1035 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine conc lb. 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers' works:
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, cryocene, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 2 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Oil soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

# E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. .93 - .97
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - 06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .30 - .40
Elecampane root, bls lb. .23 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .46 - .47
select, bundles lb. .60 - .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 35.00 - 42.85
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms, c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt, tech, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.29 - 3.15
USP, crvst, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 without drawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, crvst kilo 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Eserine bots oz. 45.00 - 50.00
Salicylate USP bots oz. 32.50 - 34.00
Sulphate bots oz. 34.50 - 35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, rerd., dms., c.l., frt alld E lb. .14 - .14½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½ lb cns lb .97 - —
¼ lb cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent USP dms, c.l., dlvd, lb. .15¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾ - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .1375 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1675 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .1375 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675 - 0856
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0730 - 0936
tanks, dlvd lb. 05 - 07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots, 50 cc, hospitals not. 1.12 - —
75 cc hospitals not. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .13¾ - —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11½ - —
NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .49½ - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns dms lb. .74 - .79
Bromide, tech., 96%, dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech, dms, c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
cyls, c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, bbls, cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.28 - 2.53
Formate, dms lb. .60 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots, works lb. 4.13 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .47½ - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½ - —
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate), 40% available SiO2, dms., works, lb. .60½ - —

Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .15 - .21¼
tanks lb. .13 - .18½
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, cms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 76%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 - —
Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms. lb. .30 - .37
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots. lb. 2.25 - 2.85
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .12 - .14

## F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. lb. .19½- .20
French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Syrian, light, bgs lb. .29 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06½- —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophospnate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .88 - .97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.85 Nom.
Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 135.60 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 129.60 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% $CaF_2$, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% $CaF_2$, grd., bulk, mine, ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, $CaF_2$, bulk, works ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine ton. 40.00 - —
65-70% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 43.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0393- —
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton. 37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

## G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1078- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1263- .138
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10373- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .65 - .66
200 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .71 - .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .74 - .75
275 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .82 - .85
silver label, imp., cs lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.55 - 1.65
standard, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate cns lb. 1.53 - 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .13½- .14
Cochin, unbleached, bgs. lb. .18½- —
Jamaica No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
No. 3, bgs lb. .15½- —
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Ginseng root, cs lb. 16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, annyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb .24 - —
bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .32 Nom.
soapIye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .29 Nom.

### Ethylalphanaphthylamine—Graphite

Glycerin, dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks works lb .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.00 3.05
powd. bxs lb. 3.25 3.30
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .34 Nom.
Graphite, amorph powd., bgs., 6lb. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., 6lb. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., 6lb. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97% powd. bgs., 6lb. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., 6lb. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., 6lb. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31


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ACETIC ANHYDRIDE
SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Color APHA | 10 |
| Spec. Grav. 20°/20° C. | 1.080-1.085 |
| Acetic Anhydride, Min. % | 97.5 |
| Reducing Test | Pass |
| Permanganate Test | |

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ACETIC ACID
ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE

Celanese® CHEMICALS
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

## Grease—Lobeline Sulphate

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grease, brown, dlvd | lb. | .03½- | — |
| house | lb. | .04¼- | — |
| white, choice | lb. | .05½- | — |
| yellow | lb. | .04¼- | — |
| Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA, kgs., works | lb. | 4.50 - | — |
| tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works | lb | 6.30 | — |
| Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis | lb. | .37 - | — |
| 31-50% bbls., same basis | lb. | .37 - | .38 |
| 50-60% bbls., same basis | lb. | .40 | — |
| reduced color 25% bbls., same basis | lb. | .17 - | .17½ |

Chrome green prices are 1c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .95 - | 1.20 |
| pure c.l., bgs., frt. alld | lb. | .37½ - | .44 |

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emerald malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works | lb | 4.50 - | 5.50 |

Paris (see Paris green)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, resinated, bbls | lb | 4.40 - | — |
| resinated, kegs | lb | 4.60 - | — |
| water dispersable, bbls | lb | 1.71 - | — |
| Pigment B, kegs | lb | 1.35 - | — |
| Grindelia robusta herb, bls | lb. | .38 - | .40 |
| Guaiac resin NF, cs | lb | .55 - | .60 |
| ordinary, cs | lb | .49 - | .51 |
| Guaiacol, cryst., tins | lb | 1.90 - | — |
| liquid, NF, bots., chys | lb | 2.15 - | 2.20 |
| Carbonate, dms | lb | 3.15 - | 3.20 |
| Guarana, powd., cs | lb | 2.00 - | — |

Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aloe (see A) | | | |
| Ammoniac, tears, cs | lb. | .35 - | .65 |
| Arabic, amber sorts, bgs | lb. | .14 - | .15 |
| powdered, USP, bbls | lb. | .19 - | .21 |
| Asafetida (see A) | | | |
| Asphaltum (see A) | | | |
| Benzoin, Sumatra, cs | lb. | .38 - | .40 |
| Camphor (see C) | | | |
| Cellulose, bgs., 25,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld | lb | .60 - | — |
| smaller lots same basis | lb | .62 - | — |
| Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs | lb. | .21 - | .23 |
| No. 2, bgs | lb. | .19 - | .20 |
| No. 3, bgs | lb. | .17½ - | .18½ |
| Manila, loba B, bgs | lb. | No prices. | |
| C, bgs | lb. | .27 - | .32 |
| CBB, bgs | lb. | .22 - | .23 |
| CNE, bgs | lb. | No prices. | |
| DBB bgs | lb | .14 - | .18 |
| DX bgs | lb. | .13 - | .15 |
| dust, bgs | lb. | .11 - | .12½ |
| soft, MA bgs | lb | .13 - | .16 |
| WS bgs | lb | .27 - | .35 |
| Philippine, pale, chips, bgs | lb. | .18 - | .25 |
| nubs, bgs | lb | .27 - | .32 |
| seeds, bgs | lb | .15 - | .21 |
| sorts, bgs | lb | .18 - | .22 |
| Pontianak, chips, bgs | lb | .22 - | .26 |
| nubs, bgs | lb | .36 - | .40 |
| Dammar, Batavia, A E bgs | lb | .24 - | .26 |
| dust, bgs | lb | .14 - | .16 |
| E., bgs | lb | .16 - | .18 |
| East India, batu, bold, bgs | lb | .12 - | .14 |
| nubs and chips, bgs | lb | .08 - | .10 |
| black, bold bgs | lb. | .14½ - | .16 |
| unscraped bgs | lb | .12 - | .13 |
| nubs and chips, bgs | lb | .11 - | .13 |
| pale, chips, bgs | lb | .13 - | .14 |
| nubs, bgs | lb | .19 - | .20 |
| Singapore, No. 1, bgs | lb | .35 - | .38 |
| No. 2 bgs | lb | .29 - | .32 |
| No. 3 bgs | lb | .16 - | .17 |
| dust, bgs | lb | .14 - | .16 |
| seeds, bgs | lb | .16 - | .18 |
| Ester, gum-rosin, type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va | lb. | .14 | .14½ |
| wood-rosin, type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc | lb. | .14 | — |
| Euphorbium, cs | lb. | .55 | .60 |
| Galbanum, cs | lb. | .75 | .80 |
| Gamboge, pipe, cs | lb. | .90 | 1.00 |
| powd., bbls | lb | .90 | 1.20 |
| Ghatti, No. 2, bgs | lb | .35 | .37 |
| No. 3, bgs | lb | .31 | .33 |
| Guaiac (see Guaiac resin) | | | |
| Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls | lb. | .30 | .35 |
| No. 2, bbls | lb | .22 | .25 |
| No. 3, bbls | lb | .19 | .22 |
| Kauri, bgs | lb. | .30 | .50 |
| Kino, cs | lb | 1.15 | 2.40 |
| Locust bean, powd., bgs | lb. | .30 - | .32 |
| Mastic, cs | lb | 2.00 | 2.10 |
| Myrrh, cs | lb | .30 | .35 |
| Olibanum siftings, cs | lb | .16 | .18 |
| tears, cs | lb | .20 | .30 |
| Opium (see O) | | | |
| Red (see Gum yacca). | | | |
| Rosin (see R) | | | |
| Sandarac, cks | lb | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| Scammony, cs | lb | 1.50 | 1.55 |
| Sterculia (see Gum karaya). | | | |
| Tatta, bgs | lb | .10 | .11 |
| Tragacanth, No. 1, cs | lb | 2.85 - | 2.90 |
| No. 2, cs | lb | 2.45 - | 2.50 |
| No. 3, cs | lb | 1.60 - | 1.70 |
| powdered, USP, bbls | lb | 1.25 | 1.35 |
| Yacca, bgs | lb. | .06 | — |
| Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan | ton | 19.00 | — |
| Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald | ton. | 18.30 | — |
| Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald | ton. | 17.30 | — |
| Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald | ton | 16.00 | — |
| Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald | ton | 8.00 | — |
| Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald | ton | 8.00 | — |
| Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald | ton | 8.00 | — |
| Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald | ton | 8.00 | — |
| Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald | ton | 8.00 | — |
| New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald | ton | 8.00 | — |
| Plastereo, Ga., frt. equald | ton | 8.00 | — |
| Roton, Texas, frt. equald | ton | 8.00 | — |
| Southard, Okla., frt. equald | ton | 8.00 | — |
| Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald | ton | 8.00 | — |
| Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore | ton. | 14.40 | — |
| Harlem River, N. Y. | ton | 14.40 | — |
| Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock | ton. | 48.00 | — |
| ex warehouse | ton. | 53.00 | 56.00 |

## H

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hawthorn berries, bgs | lb. | .30 - | .33 |
| Heliotropine, cryst., cns | lb | 3.10 - | 3.45 |
| Helonias root, bls | lb. | 1.65 - | 1.70 |
| Hellebore root, dom., green, bls | lb. | .60 - | .65 |
| imp., black, whole, bls | lb. | .25 - | .30 |
| ground, bxs | lb. | .30 - | .35 |
| powder, bxs | lb. | .32 - | .37 |
| white, whole, bls | lb. | .25 - | .30 |
| powder, bxs | lb. | .35 - | .45 |
| Hematine extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls., c.l. | lb | .47 - | — |
| No. 2, bbls., c.l. | lb | .43 - | — |
| No. 3, bbls., c.l. | lb | .41 - | — |
| No. 4, bbls., c.l. | lb | .39 - | — |
| No. 5, bbls., c.l. | lb | .37 - | — |
| paste, No. 1, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .20½ - | — |
| Henbane leaves, bls | lb. | .35 - | .40 |
| Henna leaves, bls | lb | .23 - | .25 |
| powd., bbls., bgs | lb | .22 - | .29 |
| Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks | gal. | .18 - | — |
| group 3, tanks | gal. | .1375- | .1405 |
| Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works | lb. | 50.00 - | — |
| Hexachlorophene, dms | lb | 2.60 - | — |
| Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol) | | | |
| Hexamethylenetetramine, tech, bgs., 1,000 lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. | lb. | .239 - | — |
| less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis | lb | .242 - | — |
| fib dms, 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis | lb | .239 - | — |
| less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis | lb | .249 - | — |
| USP, dms, 500 lbs or more, same basis | lb. | 40½ | — |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | 41½- | — |
| Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine) | | | |
| Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks | gal. | .18 - | — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal | .145 - | .148 |
| Hexanol, normal, dms, c.l., works, | lb. | .34½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .35 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .33 | — |
| Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms | lb | 2.25 | 7.50 |
| Salicylate, dms | lb | 1.75 | — |
| Hexylenegiycol, dms, c.l, dlvd | lb | 15¾ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | 16½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | 14 - | — |
| Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms, less than truckload, works | lb. | .71 - | — |
| Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms, dlvd., 50-lb lots or more | lb | 15.00 | 16.00 |
| smaller lots, dlvd | lb | 16.00 | 17.00 |
| Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots | kilo | 450.00 | — |
| Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, 5lb dms., 50-kilo lots, works | kilo | 80.00 | 85.00 |
| 1-5 kilo lots, works | kilo | 90.00 | 95.00 |
| Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots | oz. | 13.75 | 14.00 |
| Hydrochloride, bots | oz. | 20.00 | 22.00 |
| Methylbromide, USP, bots | oz. | 13.00 | 14.50 |
| Hoofmeal, 17 18% ammonia, bulk c.l., Chicago, unit-ton | | 6.75 - | — |
| Hops, NF, bls | lb | .30 | .35 |
| Horehound, herb, bls | lb | .14 | .15 |
| Hydrangea, root, bls | lb | .22 | .25 |
| Hydrastine, bots | oz. | 29.50 | 31.00 |
| Hydrochloride, NF, bots | oz. | 29.50 | 31.00 |
| Sulphate, bots | oz. | 35.00 | 37.00 |
| Hydrastinine, 10 grain, bots | bot. | 1.95 | — |
| Hydrastis (see Goldenseal) | | | |
| Hydrazine, free base, ret., dms., Niagara Falls | lb | 4.50 | 5.25 |
| Hydrate, 100% ret., dms., Niagara Falls | lb | 3.00 | 3.50 |
| 85% same basis | lb. | 2.55 | 3.00 |
| Hydrofluramide, dms, fib cans, works | lb | .30 | .40 |
| Hydrogen chloride, anhyd, 50 lb cyl, works | lb | .55 | .60 |
| Peroxide, USP, bbls, dlvd | lb | 03¾ | 05 |
| 35%, chys, same basis | lb | .217 | .242 |
| dms., c.l., same basis | lb | .21 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb | .215 | .24 |
| tanks | lb | .203 | — |

Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydroquinone, photogrd, bbls, dms., | lb | .93 | 1.00 |
| tech, dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb | .77 | — |
| l.c.l. frt equald | lb | .78 | — |
| Hydroxycitronellal, ens | lb. | 5.35 | 5.80 |
| Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine) | | | |
| Hyoscyamine, bots | oz. | 15.75 | 16.00 |
| Hydrobromide, bots | oz. | 16.50 | 18.00 |
| Sulphate, bots | oz. | 12.00 | 13.50 |
| Hypernic extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls., c.l. | lb | .59 | — |
| liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. | lb | .35 | — |
| No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. | lb | .27 | — |
| Hyssop, herb, bgs | lb | .35 | .36 |
| Leaves, bgs | lb. | .50 | .51 |

## I

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iceland moss, bgs | lb. | .30 | .35 |
| Ichthammol, NF, dms | lb | .60 | .75 |
| Indian red (see Red indian). | | | |
| Indigo, nat., chests | lb | 2.14 | 2.16 |
| synth, paste 20% bbls | lb | .28 | .28½ |
| Indol, CP, bots | lb | 17.00 | 21.00 |
| Inositol, dms, dlvd | lb | 5.60 | — |
| tins, dlvd | lb | 3.70 | — |
| Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum) | | | |
| Iodine, crude, bgs | lb | 1.84 | 2.04 |
| resublimed, USP, bots, jars | lb | 2.35 | 2.78 |
| Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms | lb | 6.90 | — |
| Iodoform, NF, dms, kgs | lb | 4.70 | 4.85 |
| Ionone, alpha, ens | lb | 3.75 | 3.15 |
| Beta, ens | lb | 4.30 | 11.25 |
| Methyl, dms., ens | lb | 3.80 | 3.40 |
| Ipecac, root, bgs | lb | 5.25 | 5.50 |
| powd., bbls., bxs | lb | 6.00 | 6.25 |
| Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls | lb | .25 | .30 |
| Iron acetate liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .09 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .09¾ - | — |
| solut., USP IX, chys | lb | .16 - | — |
| dms | lb | .17 | — |
| Cacodylate, NF, bots | lb | 13.00 | 14.00 |
| Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms, c.l., works | 100 | lbs 6.25 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 | lbs 7.50 - | — |
| cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works | 100 | lbs 5.25 | 6.25 |
| l.c.l., works | 100 | lbs 5.75 | 6.75 |
| USP, dms., works | lb | .07½ | .09 |
| solut., 42° Be, basis 100% chys., c.l., works | 100 | lbs 7.25 | 8.25 |
| l.c.l., works | 100 | lbs 7.75 | 10.75 |
| tanks, works | 100 | lbs 3.45 | — |
| Citrate, gran., dms | lb. | .77 | .80 |
| Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF). | | | |
| Glycerophosphate, NF, powd | lb | 4.45 | 4.55 |
| Hypophosphite, NF, dms | lb | 2.80 - | — |
| Iodide, bgs | lb | 3.60 | 3.73 |
| Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld | lb. | .23¾ | — |
| Oxalate, gran., dms | lb | .85 | .87 |
| Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs | lb. | .64 | .65 |
| Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran, pearls, dms | lb | .78 | .81 |
| Reduced, NF, kgs | lb. | .90 - | .93 |
| Iron resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .26¼ - | — |
| Stearate, dms., c.l | lb. | .37 - | — |
| ton lots | lb. | .38 - | — |
| less ton lots | lb. | .39 - | — |
| Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 30.00 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 31.00 - | — |
| ferrous, tech. (see Copperas). | | | |
| USP, cryst., bbls, dms | lb. | .09½ - | .10 |
| Iron by hydrogen (see Iron Reduced). | | | |
| Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms | lb. | .55 - | .60 |
| green, USP XII, gran., dms | lb. | .55 - | .59 |
| Oxalate, fine gran., dms | lb. | .25½ - | .28½ |
| Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms | lb. | .30½ - | .33½ |
| Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms | lb. | .25½ - | .28½ |
| Isoborneol, cns | lb | 1.25 - | 1.70 |
| Isobornyl acetate, cns | lb. | .60 - | .70 |
| Formate, dms | lb. | .80 - | — |
| Propionate, dms | lb | 1.15 - | 1.50 |
| Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns | lb. | .75 - | .97 |
| solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies | lb. | .13 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .13¾ - | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .11¼ - | — |
| Methacrylate, dms, works | lb. | .60 - | — |
| Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd | lb. | .50 - | — |
| Isoeugenol, cns | lb | 3.70 - | 4.40 |
| Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more | kilo. | 34.00 - | 35.00 |
| smaller lots | kilo. | 35.00 - | 36.00 |
| Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid). | | | |
| Isopentane, dms., works | lb. | .43 - | .55 |
| Isophorone, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .24¼ - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .24¾ - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .22½ - | — |
| Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl). | | | |
| Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .11¾ - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .12½ - | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .10 - | — |
| Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl). | | | |
| Benzene (see Cumene) | | | |
| Ether (see Ether, isopropyl) | | | |
| Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-) | | | |
| Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .46 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .47 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .45 - | — |
| Isoquinoline, dms., works | lb. | .65 - | 1.25 |

## J

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jaborandi, leaves, bls | lb. | .17 - | .18 |
| Jalap, root, NF, bls | lb. | .45 - | .55 |
| powd., bbls., bxs | lb. | .50 - | .60 |
| Juniper, berries, bgs | lb. | .13 - | .15 |
| Tar, NF, dms | lb. | .42 - | .50 |

## K

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamala, powd., cns | lb. | .60 - | .65 |
| Kava Kava, root, bls | lb. | .30 - | .32 |
| Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms | lb. | .08 - | .16½ |
| colloidal, fib. dms | lb. | .15 - | .15½ |
| Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, | gal. | .0925- | — |
| California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, | gal. | .120 - | .130 |
| Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, | gal. | .0970- | .1015 |
| N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks | gal. | .1075- | — |
| Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks | gal. | .0875- | .095 |
| Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks | gal. | .1125- | .1195 |
| Kola nuts, bgs | lb. | .08 - | .09 |
| Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk wise | ton. | 95.00 | -100.00 |
| calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. | ton. | 95.00 | -105.00 |

## L

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lady's slipper root, bls | lb. | 1.70 - | 1.75 |
| Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works | lb. | .35½ - | .40½ |
| USP, anhydrous, dms., works | lb. | .33½ - | — |
| hydrous, dms., works | lb | .32 - | — |
| Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago | lb. | .08¼ | Nom. |
| Larkspur seed, bgs | lb. | .20 | .25 |
| Laurel berries, bgs | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Leaves, Greek, bls | lb. | .09½ - | .10 |
| Portuguese, bls | lb. | .10 - | .10½ |
| Turkish, bls | lb. | .11½ - | .12 |
| Yugoslavian, bls | lb. | .09 - | .09½ |
| Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald | lb. | 72 - | — |
| Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works | lb. | 1.00 - | — |
| Lavender flowers, medium, bls | lb. | .55 - | .60 |
| ordinary, bls | lb. | .16 - | .20 |
| select, bls | lb. | .90 - | — |
| Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. | lb. | .22 - | — |
| gran., bbls | lb. | .23 - | — |
| powd., bbls | lb. | .23 - | — |
| NF cryst., gran., powd | lb. | .31 - | .32 |
| Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, frt. alld, on 96 lbs. or 3-lb bgs. or larger, c.l., over | lb. | .27½ - | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .28½ - | — |
| 1-lb bgs., c.l | lb. | .42½ - | — |
| l.c.l | lb. | .43½ - | — |
| Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .14¾ - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .15¾ - | — |
| Carbonate (see Lead, white). | | | |
| Chloride, dms | lb. | .45 - | — |
| Iodide, NF, V, jars | lb | 3.82 - | — |
| Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms | lb. | .32½ - | — |
| Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y | lb. | .1475- | — |
| St. Louis | lb. | .1455- | — |
| Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works | lb. | .34¼ - | — |
| 10,000-20,000 lbs. same basis | lb. | .34¾ - | — |
| 2,000-10,000 lbs. same basis | lb. | .35¼ - | — |
| 200-2,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .33¾ - | — |

Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monosilicate, bgs., c.l | lb. | .1584- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .1684- | — |
| Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd | lb. | .17½ - | — |
| 24% Pb, dms, dlvd | lb. | .23¾ - | — |
| solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd | lb. | .31 - | — |
| Nitrate, bbls | lb. | .22¼ - | — |
| Oleate, fused, bbls | lb. | .29¾ - | — |
| Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works | lb. | .32¾ - | — |
| 60% PbO, dms, works | lb. | .31¾ - | — |
| Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls | lb. | .45 - | .47 |
| Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works | lb. | .41 | — |
| Red, 95% $Pb_3O_4$, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. | lb. | .17½ - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18½ - | — |
| 97% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis | lb. | .17¾ - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18¾ - | — |
| 86% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis | lb. | .18 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .19 - | — |
| Lead resinate, precip., dms., dlvd | lb. | .28½ - | — |
| Salicylate, normal, dms., works | lb. | .46 - | — |
| Stearate, dibasic, ton lots | lb. | .54 - | — |
| precip., bbls., c.l | lb. | .39 - | — |
| ton lots | lb. | .40 - | — |
| less ton lots | lb. | .41 - | — |
| Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate) | | | |
| Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms | lb. | .15¼ - | — |
| 24% Pb, dms | lb. | .20½ - | — |
| White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .1625- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .1725- | — |
| basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .15 - | .1825 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16 - | .1925 |
| basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .14¾ - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .15¾ - | — |
| Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works, | lb. | .15½ - | .16 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16½ - | .19 |
| unbleached, c.l., same basis | lb. | .14½ - | .15 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16 - | .18 |
| Lemon peel, bls | lb. | .20 - | .26 |
| Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works | lb | 12.25 | -15.00 |
| Licorice extract, mass, cns | lb. | .21¼ - | .40 |
| powd., bbls | lb. | .31¾ - | .50 |
| Root, bls | lb. | .05½ - | .10 |
| 5-lb. bundles, cs | lb. | .50 - | .55 |
| powd., bbls | lb. | .13 - | .13¼ |
| Lignin extract, tanning grade, ngs., c.l., works | lb | 05¼ - | .06¼ |
| Lime, agricultural, bulk, works | ton. | 14.50 - | — |
| Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. | ton. | 12.50 - | — |
| Annville, Pa | ton. | 11.50 - | — |
| Austin, Texas | ton. | 9.50 - | — |
| Bellefonte, Pa | ton. | 11.50 - | — |
| Buffalo, N. Y | ton. | 14.00 - | — |
| Cedar Hollow, Pa | ton. | 11.50 - | — |
| Duluth, Minn | ton. | 12.50 - | — |
| El Paso, Texas | ton. | 14.00 - | — |
| Farnams, Mass | ton. | 14.00 - | — |
| Gibsonburg, Ohio | ton. | 12.50 - | — |
| Hannibal, Mo | ton. | 10.00 - | — |
| Keystone, Ala | ton. | 10.25 - | — |
| Kimballton, Va | ton. | 10.25 - | — |
| Knoxville, Tenn | ton. | 10.50 - | — |
| Lee, Mass | ton. | 12.50 - | — |
| Lewisburg, Ohio | ton. | 10.00 - | — |
| Limedale, Ark | ton. | 10.00 - | — |
| Los Angeles, Cal | ton. | 25.10 - | 26.84 |
| Marble Cliff, Ohio | ton. | 10.00 - | — |
| Martinsburg, W. Va | ton. | 11.00 - | — |
| Mosher, Mo | ton. | 10.25 - | — |
| Nelson, Ariz | ton. | 14.50 - | 23.65 |
| Quincy, Ill | ton. | 10.00 - | 13.00 |
| Reddick, Fla | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| Scotrock, Ala | ton. | 10.25 - | — |
| Springfield, Mo | ton. | 12.25 - | — |
| Winooski, Vt | ton. | 15.50 - | — |
| Woodville, Ohio | ton. | 11.50 - | — |
| York, Pa | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass | ton. | 15.50 - | — |
| Annville, Pa | ton. | 14.50 - | — |
| Austin, Texas | ton. | 13.00 - | — |
| Bellefonte, Pa | ton. | 14.50 - | — |
| Buffalo, N. Y | ton. | 16.00 - | — |
| Cedar Hollow, Pa | ton. | 14.50 - | — |
| Chicago, Ill | ton. | 15.00 - | — |
| Duluth, Minn | ton. | 14.00 - | — |
| El Paso, Texas | ton. | 17.50 - | — |
| Engle, W. Va | ton. | 14.50 - | — |
| Farnams, Mass | ton. | 14.00 - | — |
| Gibsonburg, Ohio | ton. | 16.50 - | — |
| Hannibal, Mo | ton. | 12.00 - | — |
| Keystone, Ala | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| Kimballton, Va | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| Knoxville, Tenn | ton. | 13.00 - | — |
| Lee, Mass | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| Lewisburg, Ohio | ton. | 14.00 - | — |
| Limedale, Ark | ton. | 12.00 - | — |
| Marble Cliff, Ohio | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| McNeil, Tex | ton. | 13.00 - | — |
| Meneminee, Mich | ton. | 14.00 - | — |
| Mosher, Mo | ton. | 12.50 - | — |
| North Tazewell, Va | ton. | 12.75 - | — |
| Quincy, Ill | ton. | 10.00 - | 12.00 |
| Reddick, Fla | ton. | 16.00 - | — |
| Scotrock, Ala | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| Springfield, Mo | ton. | 12.25 - | — |
| Winooski, Vt | ton. | 15.50 - | — |
| Woodville, Ohio | ton. | 14.50 - | — |
| York, Pa | ton. | 14.50 - | — |
| Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. | ton. | 17.00 - | — |
| Annville, Pa | ton. | 17.00 - | — |
| Austin, Texas | ton. | 13.00 - | — |
| Bellefonte, Pa | ton. | 17.50 - | — |
| Carey, Ohio | ton. | 11.00 - | — |
| Duluth, Minn | ton. | 15.00 - | — |
| Engle, W. Va | ton. | 14.50 - | — |
| Farnams, Mass | ton. | 14.00 - | — |
| Gibsonburg, Ohio | ton. | 16.50 - | — |
| Keystone, Ala | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| Kimballton, Va | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| Lee, Mass | ton. | 17.00 - | — |
| Lewisburg, Ohio | ton. | 16.00 - | — |
| Marble Cliff, Ohio | ton. | 16.00 - | — |
| McNeil, Tex | ton. | 16.00 - | — |
| Meneminee, Mich | ton. | 14.00 - | — |
| Mosher, Mo | ton. | 12.50 - | — |
| North Tazewell, Va | ton. | 12.75 - | — |
| Reddick, Fla | ton. | 16.00 - | — |
| Rockland, Me | ton. | 10.00 - | — |
| Springfield, Mo | ton. | 12.25 - | — |
| Scotrock, Ala | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| Winooski, Vt | ton. | 17.00 - | — |
| Woodville, Ohio | ton. | 16.50 - | — |
| York, Pa | ton. | 15.50 - | — |

Lime salts (see Calcium).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lime, ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite). | | | |
| Limestone, grd. bgs, works | ton | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms | lb. | 5.60 | 6.55 |
| ex lignaloe wood, dms | lb. | 6.75 | 7.10 |
| Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms | lb. | 6.30 | 6.35 |
| 96-98%, dms | lb. | 6.40 | 7.10 |
| ex petitgrain, bots | lb. | 4.60 | 5.05 |
| Lindane, 25% formulation, ens., works | lb | 2.70 | — |
| dms., works | lb. | 2.60 | — |
| 99% tech., dms., works | lb | 5.75 | 7.00 |
| Linden flowers with leaves, bls | lb. | .34 | .35 |
| without leaves, bls | lb. | .40 | .41 |
| Linseed meal, expeller, 36% bulk, Midwest mills | ton. | 32.00 | — |
| extracted, 36%, same basis | ton. | 32.00 | — |
| Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .16½ - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17½ - | — |
| Lithium benzoate, dms | lb. | 1.65 | 1.67 |
| Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald | lb. | 2.10 - | 2.75 |
| Carbonate, tech., dms | lb. | .90 - | 1.10 |
| Chloride, cryst., dms | lb | .95 - | 1.25 |
| Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs | lb | 1.05 - | 1.40 |
| Fluoride, bbls | lb | 1.85 - | 2.00 |
| Hydride, powd., dms., works | lb. | 12.00 | -14.00 |
| Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms | lb. | .91 - | 1.05 |
| Salicylate, dms | lb. | 1.60 - | 1.70 |
| Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .07½ - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .08¼ - | .08½ |
| titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .10 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .11 - | — |

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb. higher.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverwort, leaves, bls | lb | .65 | .66 |
| Lobelia, herb, bls | lb. | .42 | .43 |
| Leaves, NF | lb | .75 | .70 |
| Lobeline sulphate, bots., works | oz. | 33.00 | -34.00 |

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .63 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lysine hydrochlorine, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 -149.00

## M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. .97 - .98
West Indian, No. 1, bls. lb. .84 - .85
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glocestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., tump., 95-96%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50 00 —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton 49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .28½ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —

Bulks and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, divd lb. .32½ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 83.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 86.00 - —
dms., works ton 88.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., divd lb. .33¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 6.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., divd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E. ton 75.50 - —
l.c.l., divd., S. E. ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S.E. ton 87.50 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E. ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb 21¾ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 79.00 -80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 58.50 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 1.50
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, cot'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls. lb. .23 - .23½
Chilean, bls lb. .21 - .22
French, bls lb. .29 - .29½
Peruvian, bls lb. .19 - .20
Matico leaves, ois lb. .25 .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½ - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, ozs gram .06 .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 5.00 —
Japanese, cs lb. 6.70 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 .37
Mercaptobenzothiazole disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 5.20 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver)
Mercury oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech (see Red mercury oxide).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib dms. lb. 4.64 - —

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .93 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloraniliin, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - .45½
l.c.l. frt. alld gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)

Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., divd., zone 1. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret, dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E. gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., divd. E gal. .72¼ - —
tanks, divd. E gal. .54½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .59

### Logwood Extract—Methylal

Methyl bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb .18 —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., divd lb. .39 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls. divd lb. .466 —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb .34½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 —
tanks, works lb .35 —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 .40
tech., non-ret dms., any quantity, works lb .06 - —
tanks, works lb .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle., W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib dms. lb 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works gal. .85 - —
works gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —


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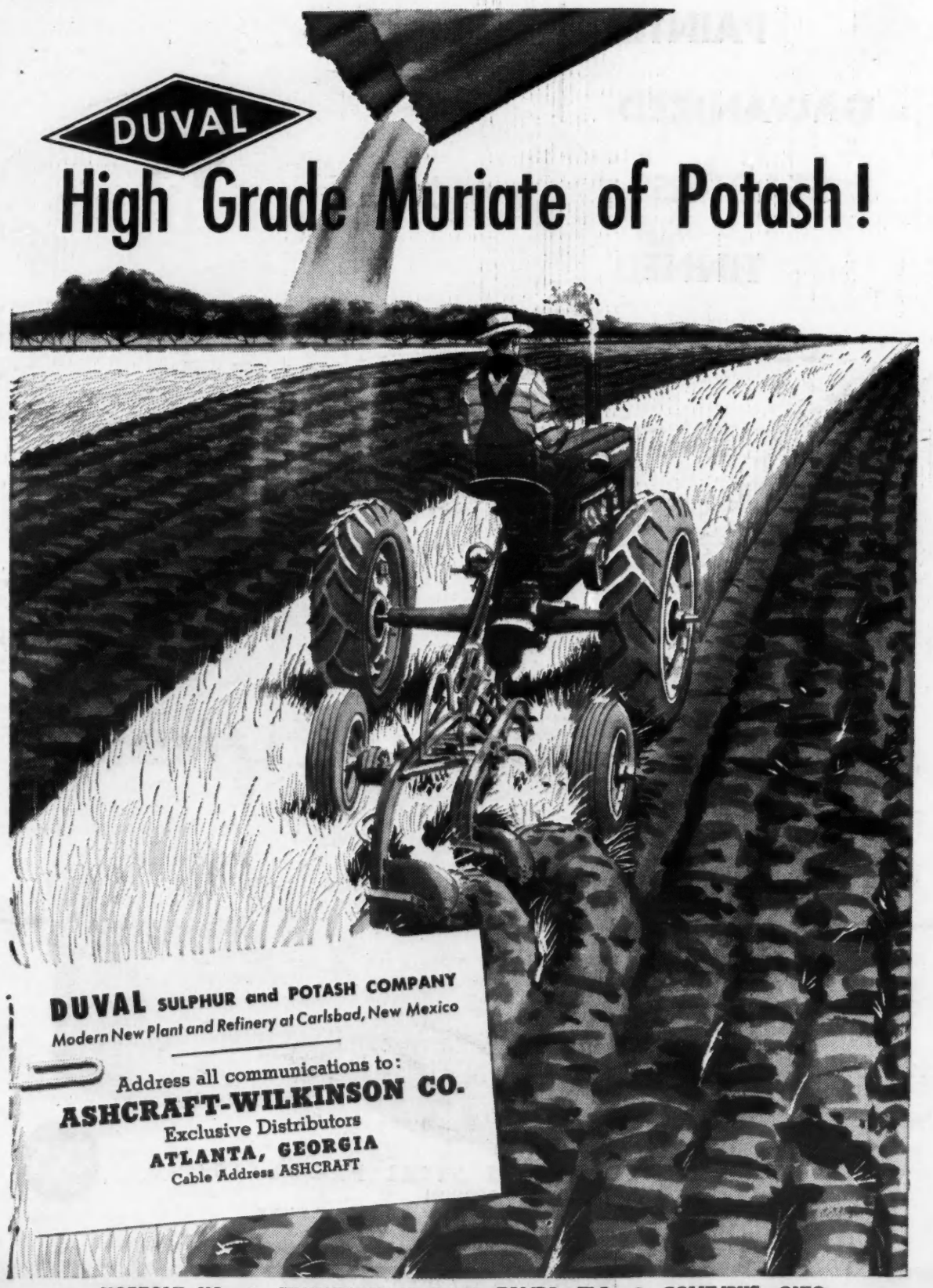
## Methylamyl Acetate—Nitropropane

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .14¾- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .15½- | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .13 - | — |
| Ketone, dms., works | lb. | 1.05 - | — |
| Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .78 - | — |
| 2,000 lbs., and more, same basis | lb. | .80 - | — |
| smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. | lb. | .85 - | .97 |
| standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld | lb. | .66 - | — |
| 2,000 lbs. and more, same basis | lb. | .68 - | — |
| smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs | lb. | .72 - | .85 |
| Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted | lb. | 3.25 | 3.60 |
| smaller lots, kgs., same basis | lb. | 3.40 | 3.60 |
| Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .13½- | — |
| Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .12¾- | .13¾ |
| l.c.l. dlvd. | lb. | .13½- | .14½ |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .11 - | .12 |
| Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .47½- | — |
| l.c.l. works | lb. | .48 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .46 - | — |
| Methylheptin, carbonate, bots. | lb. | 35.00 | 45.00 |
| Methylionone, A, cns | lb. | 6.55 | 8.80 |
| D, cns | lb. | 7.50 | 9.55 |
| prime, cns | lb. | 4.55 | 6.40 |
| Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl). | | | |
| Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .14¾- | — |
| l.c.l. dlvd. | lb. | .15½- | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .13 - | — |
| Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans | lb. | 3.00 | 3.75 |
| Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate). | | | |
| Methylpentanediol (see Hexylenegiycol). | | | |
| Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd | lb. | 1.60 - | 1.70 |
| less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd | lb. | 1.80 - | 1.90 |
| Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue). | | | |
| Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .04¼- | — |
| roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works | lb. | .03⅝- | — |
| wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E | lb. | .05¾- | — |
| l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E | lb. | .06½- | — |
| extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo., E | lb. | .05¾- | — |
| l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E | lb. | .06½- | — |
| paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo., E | lb. | .07¼- | — |
| l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E | lb. | .08 - | — |
| rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E | lb. | .07 - | — |
| l.c.l., ex whse. or frt allo. E | lb. | .07¾- | — |
| wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E | lb. | .07¼- | — |
| l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E | lb. | .08 - | — |
| white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E | lb. | .07¼- | — |
| l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E | lb. | .08 - | — |
| Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher. | | | |
| Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .15½- | .18¾ |
| spray, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .16¾- | .19¾ |
| whole, roller, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .33 - | .37 |
| spray, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .35½- | .44¼ |
| Milk sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. | lb. | .18 - | — |
| edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works | lb. | .24 - | — |
| 2,000-lb. lots, works | lb. | .24¾- | — |
| 200-1,800-lb. lots, works | lb. | .25¼- | — |
| Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher. | | | |
| USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works | lb. | .29 - | — |
| 2,000-lb. lots, works | lb. | .28¾- | — |
| 200-1,800-lb. lots, works | lb. | .30¼- | — |
| USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower | | | |
| Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits). | | | |
| Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans | gal. | .09½- | — |
| New York | gal. | .10½- | — |
| Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo, powd., kgs | lb. | 3.00 | Nom. |
| Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content | lb. | 1.35 - | — |
| technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content | lb. | 1.13 - | 1.14 |
| Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies | lb. | .84½- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .55¾- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .53 - | — |
| Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allo. or dlvd. E. | lb. | .10½- | .11½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .11½- | .12½ |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .09 - | .10 |
| Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher. | | | |
| Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. | lb. | .29¾- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .30¾- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .28 - | — |
| Monoethylaminanaphthylamine, dms., works | lb. | .28 - | — |
| Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .32 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .33 - | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .30¼- | — |
| Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. allo. | lb. | .51 - | .57 |
| l.c.l., frt. allo. | lb. | .52 - | .58 |
| tanks, frt. allo | lb. | .50 - | .56 |
| Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. | lb. | .80 - | — |
| Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. allo. E. of Rockies | lb. | .29½- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .30½- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .28½- | — |
| Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% | lb. | .35 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .35½- | .36 |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .31 - | — |
| Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic). | | | |
| Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic. | | | |
| Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic). | | | |
| Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .49 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .50 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .48 - | — |
| Morphine, cns | oz. | 12.40 | -12.60 |
| Acetate, anhyd., cns | oz. | 9.95 | -10.00 |
| Hydrobromide, cns | oz. | 9.90 | 9.95 |
| Hydrochloride, NF, cns | oz. | 9.90 | 9.95 |
| Sulphate USP, cns | oz. | 9.90 | -10.05 |
| Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .60¾- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .61¾- | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .59 - | — |
| Mullein flowers, cs | lb. | 2.00 - | 2.05 |
| Leaves, bls. | lb. | .21 - | .25 |
| Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. | oz. | 40.00 | -55.00 |
| synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms | lb. | 5.35 - | — |
| 25-lb. lots, cns | lb. | 5.40 - | — |
| 5-lb. lots, cns | lb. | 5.55 - | — |
| ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. | lb. | 5.30 - | — |
| 25-lb. lots, cns | lb. | 5.35 - | — |
| 5-lb. lots, cns | lb. | 5.50 - | — |
| xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. | lb. | 1.50 - | — |
| 25-lb. lots, cns | lb. | 1.55 - | — |
| 5-lb. lots, cns | lb. | 1.70 - | — |
| Musk root, bls. | lb. | 1.60 - | 1.65 |
| Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source | lb. | .12 - | — |
| Danish, yellow, bgs | lb. | .10¾- | .11 |
| Dutch, yellow, bgs | lb. | .11 - | .11¼ |
| English, yellow, bgs | lb. | .12 - | .12½ |
| German, yellow, bgs | lb. | .10½ | Nom. |
| Japanese yellow, bgs | lb. | .10 - | .10¼ |
| Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment | lb. | .08 - | — |
| oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment | lb. | .05½- | — |
| yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment | lb. | .09¼- | — |
| Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. | ton. | 47.00 - | — |
| assorted, ex dock | ton. | 48.50 - | — |
| crushed, bgs., ex dock | ton. | 65.00 | -66.00 |
| Extract, Indian solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty | lb. | .07 - | — |

## N

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.). | | | |
| Solvent (see S). | | | |
| Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald | lb. | .0625- | — |
| 78°, dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .0765- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .0790- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .0675- | — |
| refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .11¾- | — |
| bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .11¼- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .10¾- | — |
| balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. | lb. | .14½- | — |
| cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .14¾- | — |
| 1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .17 - | — |
| imported, crude, 78° large lots. | lb. | .0385- | — |
| Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted | lb. | 7.00 - | 8.00 |
| Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity | gm. | .60 - | — |
| 1-kilo lots | gm. | 1.20 - | — |
| Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works | ton. | 14.25 - | — |
| pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. | ton. | 18.25 - | — |
| Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk. | | | |
| Nerolin, cns | lb. | 2.25 - | 2.65 |
| Niacin (see Acid nicotinic). | | | |
| Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide). | | | |
| Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd | lb. | .60 - | .60½ |
| Carbonate, bbls., dlvd | lb. | .66¼- | — |
| Chloride, bbls., dlvd | lb. | .34½- | — |
| Cyanide, bots., dms | lb. | 4.50 - | — |
| Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allo. | lb. | .58½- | .59½ |
| Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. | lb. | .56½- | — |
| Nitrate, bbls., works | lb. | .33½- | — |
| Oxide, black, bbls | lb. | .63¼- | — |
| Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .26¼- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .26¾- | — |
| Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted | kilo. | 12.00 | -12.30 |
| Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted | kilo. | 11.50 | -11.80 |
| Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. allo. over 70 lbs. | dm. | 49.40 - | — |
| 10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. allo. on cases of 6 | tin. | 10.85 - | — |
| Niger seed, bgs., afloat | lb. | .11½- | .12 |
| Nikethamide, cbys | lb. | 7.50 - | 8.00 |
| Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allo | lb. | .10½- | .11¼ |
| l.c.l., frt. allo | lb. | .11½- | .12¼ |
| tanks, frt. allo | lb. | .09½- | .10¼ |
| Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .33 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .34 - | .36 |
| 18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. | lb. | .35 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .36 - | .38 |
| 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis | lb. | .42 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .43 - | .45 |
| spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. | lb. | .45 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .46 - | .48 |
| 5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis | lb. | .44 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .45 - | .47 |
| Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable. | | | |
| Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. | lb. | .25 - | — |
| Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N. | ton. | 120.00 | -123.00 |
| Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works | unit-ton. | 5.00 | Nom. |
| Sewage sludge, bulk, works | unit-ton. | 3.75 | .50 |
| Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | .25 - | — |
| Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | .23¼- | — |
| 2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | .25 - | — |

NORFOLK, VA. • CHARLESTON, S. C. • TAMPA, FLA. • COLUMBUS, OHIO

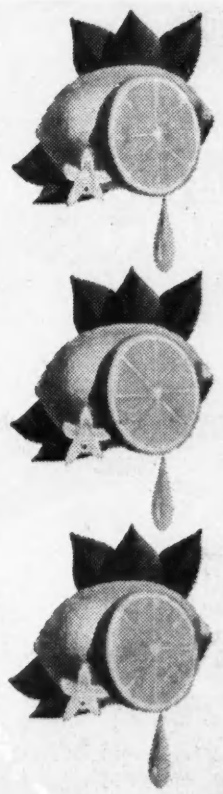
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .33¼ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .33¾ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .32¼ | — |
| Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs | lb. | .38 | — |
| Chinese, bgs | lb. | .32 | — |
| Istrian, bgs | lb. | .31 | — |
| Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs | lb. | .34½ | .35 |
| shrivels, bgs | lb. | .32½ | .33 |
| West Indian, bgs | lb. | .28¼ | .28½ |
| Nux vomica, bls | lb. | .10 | .12 |
| powdered, bbls., bxs | lb. | .13 | .14 |

## O

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Octane, 100° 140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l | gal. | .19 | — |
| l.c.l | gal. | .21 | .60 |
| tanks | gal. | .15½ | — |
| 20°C., b.r. Bayonne, N. J., tanks, | gal. | .18 | — |
| Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .419 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .439 | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .394 | — |
| Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works | lb. | .83 | — |
| Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .26¾ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .27¼ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .25¾ | — |
| Oil, abies siberica, cns | lb. | 2.50 | 3.10 |
| Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde). | | | |
| natural, bitter FFA., bots | lb | 2.75 | 4.75 |
| NF, bots | lb | 2.85 | 3.75 |
| sweet, USP, dms., cns | lb | 55 | 90 |
| Allspice (see Oil, pimento). | | | |
| Amyris, dms | lb. | 1.65 | - 1.90 |
| Angelica root, bots | lb. | 115.00 | -120.00 |
| seed, bots | lb. | 80.00 | -95.00 |
| Anilin (see A). | | | |
| Anise, USP, Chinese, dms | lb. | 2.25 | - 2.75 |
| Apricot, kernel, USP, dms | lb. | .34 | - .60 |
| Avocado, cns., dms | lb | No prices. | |
| Babassu, crude, tanks | lb. | No stocks | |
| Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns | lb. | 1.55 | - 1.90 |
| 55-60% cns | lb. | 1.65 | 2.10 |
| West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms | lb. | 1.45 | - 2.25 |
| Bergamot, artif., cns | lb | 2.90 | 3.00 |
| natural, NF, Italian, cns | lb. | 11.75 | -14.50 |
| Birchtar, crude, cns | lb. | 1.75 | - 2.10 |
| rectified, NF, cns | lb. | 2.50 | - — |
| Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms | lb. | 3.35 | - 4.60 |
| Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood). | | | |
| Bone, dms., works | lb. | .65 | - .70 |
| Cajeput, redist., USP, cns | lb. | 1.85 | - 3.00 |
| tech., cns | lb. | 1.95 | - 2.85 |
| Calamus, cns | lb. | 10.00 | -20.00 |
| Camphor sassafrassy, dms | lb | 26 | 42 |
| white, dms | lb | 26 | .50 |
| Cananga, native, cns | lb. | 10.50 | -11.50 |
| rectified, cns | lb. | 11.00 | -14.50 |
| Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin). | | | |
| Caraway, NF, cns | lb. | 3.00 | - 3.75 |
| Cardamom, NF, bots | lb. | 43.00 | -55.00 |
| Cassia, USP, cns., dms | lb. | 5.25 | - 7.50 |
| Castor, blown, dms., c.l | lb. | .2900 | — |
| l.c.l | lb. | .2950 | — |
| dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l | lb. | .3210 | — |
| l.c.l | lb. | .3260 | — |
| tanks | lb. | .3110 | — |
| unbodied, dms., c.l | lb. | .3060 | — |
| l.c.l | lb. | .3110 | — |
| tanks | lb. | .2920 | — |
| hydrogenated, bgs | lb. | .3425 | .3475 |
| No. 1, Brazilian, tanks | lb. | .25¼ | — |
| USP, dms., c.l | lb. | .2700 | — |
| l.c.l | lb. | .2750 | — |
| tanks | lb. | .2600 | — |
| refined and deodorized, dms., c.l | lb. | .2850 | — |
| l.c.l | lb. | .2900 | — |
| tanks | lb. | .2750 | — |
| No. 3, tech., dms., c.l | lb. | .2675 | — |
| l.c.l | lb. | .2725 | — |
| tanks | lb. | .2575 | — |
| sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l | lb. | .16½ | .17 |
| 75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l | lb. | .23 | .23½ |
| Cedarleaf, cns., dms | lb. | 2.25 | - 2.80 |
| Cedarwood, cns., dms | lb. | .48 | - .75 |
| Celeryseed, bots | lb | 16.50 | -21.00 |
| Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots | lb. | 225.00 | -260.00 |
| Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms | lb | .55 | .70 |
| Chinawood (see Oil, tung). | | | |
| Cinnamon bark, USP, bots | lb. | 23.00 | -60.00 |
| leaf, Ceylon, bots | lb | 2.00 | - 3.25 |
| Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms | lb. | .53 | - .90 |
| Java, true, cns | lb. | 1.10 | - 1.90 |
| Java type, cns | lb. | .45 | - .85 |
| Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. | lb. | 9.50 | - 9.75 |
| Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y | lb. | .17 | - — |
| Pac. Coast | lb. | .16 | - — |
| refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l | lb. | .23½ | — |
| deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l | lb. | .24¾ | — |
| Cod, Newfoundland, dms | lb. | .10 | - .10½ |
| Codliver, USP, dms | gal. | 1.55 | - 1.65 |
| Copaiba, cns | lb. | 2.00 | - 2.50 |
| Coriander, USP, bots | lb. | 21.00 | -28.50 |
| Corn, crude, tanks, works | lb. | .14¼ | — |
| foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y | lb. | .04½ | Nom. |
| raw, 50%, tanks, same basis | lb. | .02¼ | Nom. |
| refined, dms | lb. | .19½ | .19⅞ |
| tanks | lb. | .17¾ | — |
| Costus, bots | oz. | 12.50 | -25.00 |
| Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast | lb. | .14⅝ | — |
| Valley | lb. | .14⅜ | — |
| Texas | lb. | .14 | - — |
| foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y | lb. | .02½ | — |
| raw 50%, tanks, same basis | lb. | .01¼ | — |
| salad, dms | lb. | .19½ | .19¾ |
| tanks | lb. | .18 | - — |
| Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar). | | | |
| Croton, cns | lb. | 4.30 | - 5.50 |
| Crude (see Petroleum, crude). | | | |
| Cubeb, cns | lb. | 4.50 | - 6.75 |
| Cumin, bots | lb. | 4.25 | - 6.00 |
| Cypress, bots | lb. | 6.00 | — |
| Degras (see D) | | | |
| Dillseed, India, bots | lb. | 2.80 | - 4.25 |
| Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms | lb. | 4.00 | - 5.25 |
| Dip (see D) | | | |
| Erigeron, cns | lb. | 6.50 | - 7.50 |
| Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms | lb. | 1.00 | - 1.35 |
| 70-75%, dms | lb. | .80 | - 1.25 |
| Fennel, sweet, USP, cns | lb. | 2.30 | - 3.50 |
| Fir, Canada, cns | lb. | 2.65 | - 2.90 |
| Fish, refined, alkali, dms | lb. | .1410 | — |
| kettle-bodied, dms | lb. | .1610 | — |
| light-pressed, dms | lb. | .1260 | — |
| tanks | lb. | .1100 | — |
| Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units | | .12 | - .13½ |
| 10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units | | .12 | - .12½ |
| 25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units | | .12 | - .12½ |
| 40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units | | .12 | - .13 |
| Oil, fishliver, prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units | | .13 | - — |
| 200,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units | | .15 | - — |
| 300,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units | | .15 | - — |
| 400,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units | | .15 | - — |
| 500,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units | | .15 | - — |
| Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion (Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900. | | | |
| Fusel (see F) | | | |
| Garlic, pure, bots | oz. | 7.25 | -10.00 |
| Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen) | | | |
| Geranium, Algerian, cns | lb. | 12.00 | -16.50 |
| Bourbon, cns | lb. | 12.00 | -16.50 |
| Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa) | | | |
| Ginger, dist., bots | lb. | 14.00 | -15.00 |
| Grapefruit, dms | lb. | 2.65 | - 3.00 |
| Grease, No. 1, dms | lb. | .11 | - .12 |
| extra, winter, strained, dms | lb. | .12½ | .13½ |
| prime, burning, dms | lb. | .13½ | .14½ |
| Guaiacwood, cns | lb. | 1.40 | - 1.90 |
| Hemlock, cns | lb. | 2.10 | 2.50 |
| Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots | lb | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| twice rectified, bots | lb | 3.60 | 7.00 |
| Tar, NF (see Juniper tar). | | | |
| Wood, tech, cns | lb. | .65 | 1.00 |
| Lard (see Oil, grease). | | | |
| Laurel, dms., cns | lb. | 9.75 | -12.50 |
| Lavandin, dms., cns | lb. | 2.50 | - 3.25 |
| Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns | lb. | 3.10 | - 4.75 |
| 38-40% ester, cns | lb. | 4.85 | 6.75 |
| 40-42% ester, cns | lb. | 6.00 | - 6.75 |
| Spike, Spanish, cns | lb. | 1.30 | - 2.00 |
| Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms | lb. | 5.65 | - 6.00 |
| Messina, cns | lb. | 5.75 | - 9.50 |
| Oil, lemongrass, cns., dms | lb. | 1.00 | - 1.40 |
| Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns | lb. | 3.15 | - 4.50 |
| Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns | lb. | 6.00 | - 7.85 |
| West Indian, cns | lb. | 7.00 | - 8.25 |
| expressed, West Indian, cns | lb. | 7.85 | - 9.25 |
| terpeneless, bots | lb. | 45.00 | -65.00 |
| Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y | lb. | .1760 | — |
| l.c.l | lb. | .1610 | - .1850 |
| tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis | lb. | .1470 | — |
| New York | lb. | .1595 | — |
| tankwagon, N. Y | lb. | .1625 | — |
| Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher. | | | |
| Mace, dist., cns., dms | lb. | 2.95 | - 4.25 |
| Mandarin, Floridian, dms | lb. | 5.00 | - 5.90 |
| Italian, cns | lb. | 6.00 | -12.00 |
| Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto | lb. | .07½ | — |
| Mineral white (see Oil, white, mineral) | | | |
| Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene). | | | |
| Mustard seed, nat., dms | lb. | .16 | - .16¼ |
| synthetic, cns., dms | lb. | 1.60 | - 1.85 |
| Neatsfoot, 15°, dms | lb. | .31 | - .33 |
| 20°, dms | lb. | .30 | - .32 |
| 30°, dms | lb. | .28 | - .30 |
| Neroli, NF, French, bots | lb. | 216.00 | -275.00 |
| petale, bots | lb. | 40.00 | -150.00 |
| Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms | lb. | 3.35 | - 4.05 |
| West Indian, cns., dms | lb. | 2.95 | - 3.50 |
| Ocotea cymbarum, dms | lb. | .58 | - 1.00 |
| Oiticica, liquid, dms | lb. | .26½ | .27 |
| tankcars | lb. | .25 | - .25½ |
| Oleo, extra, dms | lb. | .11½ | .12 |
| Olibanum, bots | lb. | 5.50 | 7.65 |
| extra fine, bots | lb | 8.00 | - — |
| Olive, commercial, dms | gal. | 2.05 | - — |
| edible dms., duty paid | gal. | 2.35 | - 2.50 |
| foots, dms | lb. | .15 | - .15½ |

### Nonylphenol—Oil, Putty

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oil, orange, sweet, dist., cns | lb. | .70 | - .80 |
| expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Calif., cns | lb. | 1.00 | - 1.75 |
| Florida, cns | lb. | .90 | - 1.75 |
| Messina, cns | lb | 4.00 | 5.85 |
| West Indian, cns | lb | 2.75 | 3.35 |
| sesquiterpeneless, bots | lb. | 150.00 | 180.00 |
| Origanum, Spanish, cns | lb. | 2.15 | 2.75 |
| Palm, clarif., dms | lb. | .1230 | — |
| tankcars | lb. | .1170 | — |
| Palmarosa, cns | lb. | 6.75 | - 8.40 |
| Palm kernel, in bond, tanks | lb. | .14½ | — |
| Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refinery | gal | .14 | — |
| Patchouli, dms | lb. | 6.75 | - 8.75 |
| Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel) | | | |
| Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast | lb. | .25½ | — |
| refined, dms | lb. | .31¼ | — |
| tanks | lb. | .29¼ | — |
| Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns | lb. | 2.00 | 2.40 |
| Peppermint, natural, dms | lb. | 5.50 | - 7.25 |
| redist., USP, dms | lb. | 5.75 | - 8.25 |
| Persic (USP (see Oil, apricot kernel) | | | |
| Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms | lb. | 2.35 | - 3.10 |
| Pimento berry, NF, dms | lb. | 4.40 | - 5.75 |
| leaf, cns | lb. | 2.35 | - 3.25 |
| Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works | gal. | 74½ | — |
| l.c.l | gal. | 76½ | — |
| whse | gal. | 95½ | — |
| steam dist, dms, ex whse., NYC | lb | 127 | 128 |
| Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica), | | | |
| Putty, petroleum, dms, c.l., dlvd | lb. | .11 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .12 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .10 | — |

FOR Superior FLAVOR

FOR Unmatched CLARITY

FOR Consistent UNIFORMITY

8 OUT OF 10 BUY...

EXCHANGE OIL of LEMON

When any product sells four times as well as all of its competition combined, that's a sure sign of quality. No product can hold such a dominant sales position year in and year out unless it fulfills all of the exacting requirements of thousands of quality-conscious buyers. Exchange Oil of Lemon does just that... with a consistency and regularity that have made it the standard in its field. So little Lemon Oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

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Exchange OIL OF LEMON U.S.P.

SUNKIST GROWERS
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

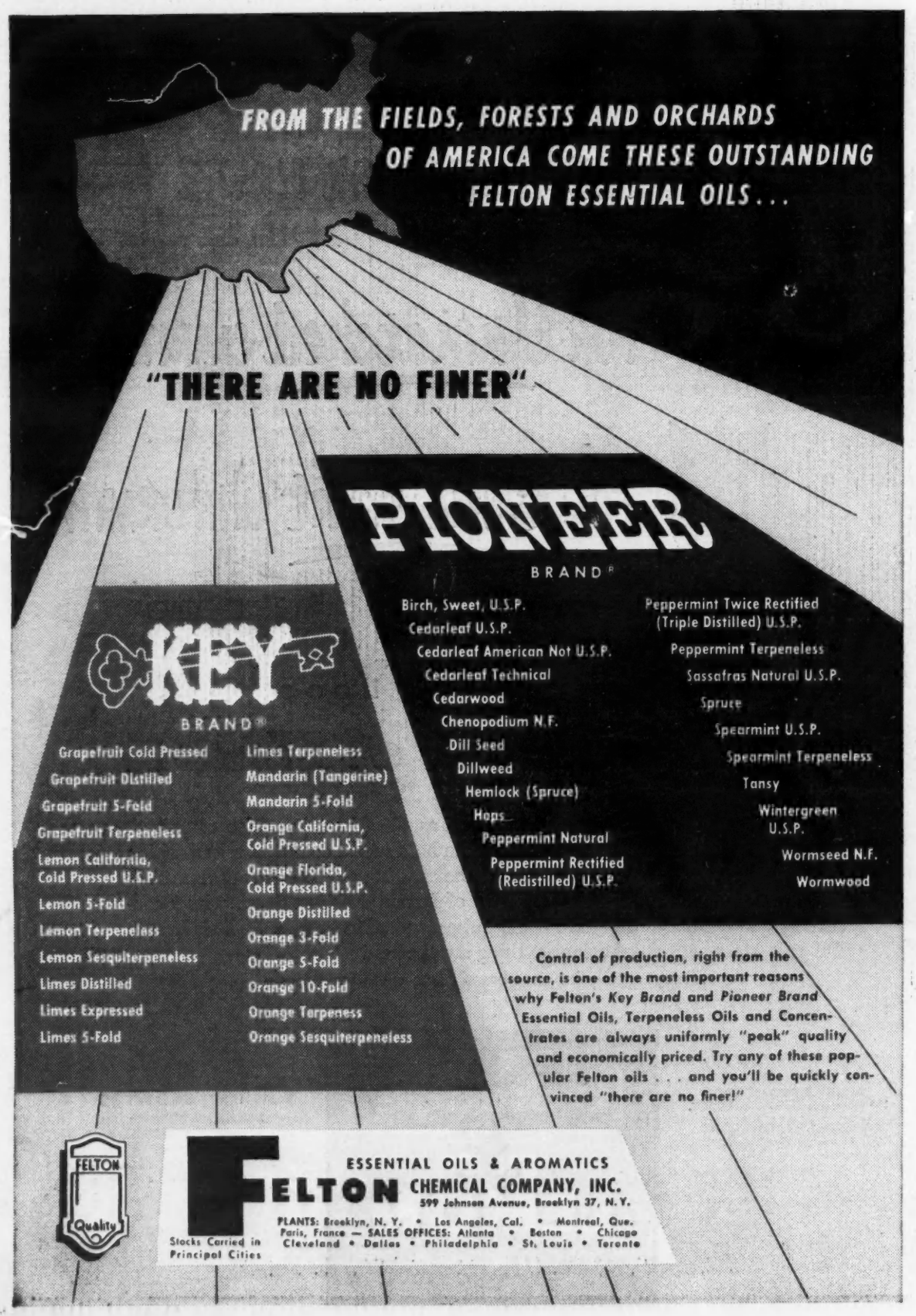
*Producing Plant:*
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

## Oil, Rapeseed—Paraformaldehyde

Oil, rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16½- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16 - —
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12¾- .13
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 50.00 -62.25
Rosemary Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .80 - .90
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.00
Rue, bots lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Safflower dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.75
Spanish cns lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.75 -11.80
Sardine crude tanks Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .50 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36½- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 31.00 -38.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw 50% tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .17375- —
l.c.l. lb. .17875- .18125
tanks lb. .15875- —
Oil, soybean, refd., clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .16375- —
l.c.l. lb. .17375- .17625
tanks lb. .15375- —
salad, dms. lb. .1750- .1775
tanks lb. .1600- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 7.75 - 9.00
sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1630- .1660
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1510- .1560
tankcars lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tansy, dms lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
white lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F. l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South gal. .67 - —
white, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see Tar).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 3.75
white cns lb 2.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .30½- —
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .35 - .35½
tanks lb. .32¾- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Oil, turneptine, NF, cns., dms lb. .26 - .40
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 20.00 -28.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 17.50 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 29.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 14.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½ .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.86 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb 8.00 - 9.25
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.55 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 25.00 Nom.
Madagascar bots lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .06½- —
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton 10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Penn, and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2085- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .24 - —
Mexican, bgs., afloat lb. .15½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs., afloat lb. .19 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .70
l.c.l. lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC)
Orthonitroanilin dms lb. .50 .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol fib dms., works, lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

## P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Ceylon, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Para-anisidin dms works lb. .88 - —
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs lb. .43 - .47
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms. works, lb. 1.24 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .055 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —

Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
l.c.l., works lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works lb. .1200- .1500

Paranitroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .51½ - —

Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .22

Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —

Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —

Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —

Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., redd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35

Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —

Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —

Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —

Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —

Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —

Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .63
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —

Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67

Passion flower herb, bls lb .25 - .28

Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills. ton 90.00 - 92.00

Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.03 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —

Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .09 - .10
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .10 - .11
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .09 - .10

Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 - .50

Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼ - —

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36

Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12 - .13½

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. 1.27 - 1.30
red, Carolina, long, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Gondar, bgs., afloat lb. .25 - .28
Japanese hontakas, bgs., afloat lb. .50 - .51
birdseyes, bgs., afloat lb. .62 - —
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .41 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop lb. .45 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., afloat lb. .44 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Turkish, bgs., shipm't lb. .35 - .35½
Unganda, bgs lb. .36½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs., afloat lb. .43 - —
white, bgs lb. 1.48 - —

Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms. lb. .65 - .66
imported, bls. lb. 1.05 Nom.

Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —

Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00

Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .04¾ - .05½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½ - —
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .04½
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06 - .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - —
tanks, refy lb. .04¾ - .05½
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ - —
tanks, refy lb. .03¾ - .04½
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾ - .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05¼ - .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - —
tanks, ref'y lb. .05⅝ - —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞ - .08
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝ - .06¼
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ - —
tanks, ref'y lb. .05⅛ - —

Petroleum crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.06 - 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.28 - 2.875

Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.15 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbls. 2.45 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.10 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.15 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.09 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 1.97 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.10 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.05 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.10 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.15 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.12 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.00 - —

Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .0825- .113
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .1025

Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08375- —
No. 3 gal. .08 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .0975- —
group 3, No. 1 gal. .08125- .0875
No. 1, straw gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .07625- .08125
range gal. .0875- —
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .1075- .1125
No. 2 gal. .105 - .112
No. 3 gal. .105 - .112

Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- .12375

Petroleum mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .147 - .157
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .195 - —

specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif. gal. .226 - —
f.o.b. Bordertown, Tex., gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Houston, Texas. gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625 - —
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J. gal. .336 - —
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J. gal. .37 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3 tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —

high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .134 - .1425

high-solvency, 200-283 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal. .35½ - —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½

Petroleum naphtha, high-solvency, 270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis, gal. .29 - —
49°C, m.a.p., tank, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .34½ - —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis gal. .30½ - .51½

V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal. .152 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .157 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .185 - —
New York gal. .185 - —
Philadelphia gal. .180 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —

Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .157 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —

Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .137 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard Pennsylvania, western, tanks. gal. .17 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - .17
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —

Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —

60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., works lb. .173 - .20
l.c.l., works lb. .185 - .202
tanks, works lb. .145 - .165

50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., works lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .165 - —
tanks, works lb. .125 - —

Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.70

Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —

82-84% (cresol 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —

39° or above, tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18

USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —

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## Phenolphthalein—Salt Rock

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots. works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb fib. dms., dlvd E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb dms. dlvd E lb 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.57
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.17.00 -17.25
tech., fib., dms works lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
Finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% $P_2O_5$ minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% $P_2O_5$ minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% $P_2O_5$ minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% $P_2O_5$, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% $P_2O_5$ c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works lb. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks same basis lb. .21½- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0568- —
whse. lb .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms. frt. equald. lb 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.20 - 4.50
Pipissawa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc. c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140° 150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l. works ton.38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works ton 41.00 —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.11.00 -11.20
Pokeroot, bls lb. .22 - .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .39
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .38
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½- .16¾
Polish, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½- .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .26
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb dms 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% $K_2O$, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate dom., 50-60% $K_2O$, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% $K_2O$, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% $K_2SO_4$, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less lb. .87 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% $K_2SO_4$, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .38
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate bots gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .123 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0645- .095
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -65.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms. works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.82 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.85 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.15
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram. bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk., c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs. works lb. .12 - —

## Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.218.00 -220.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, v cryst., dms., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

## R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
deep shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.76 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.61 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.71 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.57 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, BON, arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.90 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls lb. .95 - .96
India, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .36
powdered, bbls lb. .40 - .44
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo.100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo.27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo.28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo.30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

## S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .70 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, bls lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins lb.21.50 -23.50
Safrol dms lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .11½- .12
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls lb. .45 - .46
Greek, bls lb. .11½- .12
Italian, Officinalis, bls lb. .18 - .20
Spanish, stemless, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls lb. .11½- .12
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07½- .07¾
refined, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —

Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% $Na_2SO_4$ basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls. 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. 09¾ .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb.110.00 -120.00
imported cryst., powd., cns lb.112.50 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb dm lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .44 - .45
select, bls lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls lb. .21 - .21½
Spanish bls lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, tump., cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffer's salt paste dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.14.00 -15.00
Hydrochloride, USP bots oz.81.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture bbls., 5,000 lbs lb 30½ - —
smaller lots lb 31 - .32
Selenium powd., dms., dlvd lb 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .23
sifting, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .17 - .18
Pods, bls lb. .35 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .21 - .25
natural, bgs lb. .13¾ - .14
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .28 - .30
TN bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .25 - .29

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., ill., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. works lb 20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .83¼- —
Cyanide, 6lb. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .75⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .76⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .76⅜- —
100-oz. lots oz. .76⅝- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .53⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .54⅞- —
500-oz. lots oz. .55⅛- —
250-oz. lots oz. .55⅞- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 .65
Western, bls lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .60 - —
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.20 —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50% rayon-type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .12¾ - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.30 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd. E. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .31½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dms., works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.21.00 - —
10 kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5 kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
1 kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500 gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .05 .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .58 .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13 .13¾

## Salt, Table—Sodium Metaborate Tetrahydrate

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms lb. .22½ .29¼
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs lb. .35 - —
refined technical, dms lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. powder, bbls lb. 1.80 - 1.95
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.06 - 1.21
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - 3.00
lb. 1.66 - —

Sodium hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 7.15
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 6.90
Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms, cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .26 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —


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Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride

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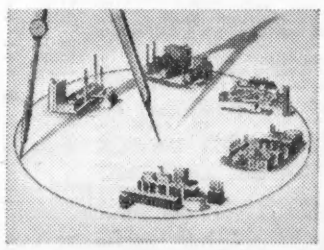

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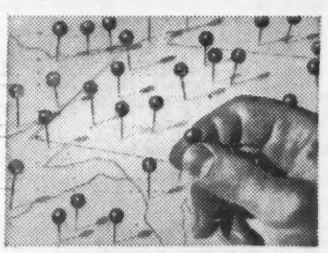

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## Sodium Metal—Trichloroethylene

Sodium metal, tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms works ..... lb .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works ... 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.35
dms., c.l. works ... 100 lbs 4.20 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb 75 - .85
powd., anhy dms. works lb 1 05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Naphthionate, bbls lb .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.51 00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 47 50 - —
imp., 100-lb bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton 57 00 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton 53 50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms lb .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7 60 - —
hydrated flake, bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., ngs., works lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb 3.05 - 3.40
Para-animosalicylate, dms, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 4.05 - 4.50
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .26½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .26 - 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min truckloads ¼c. per lb over carlot prices
Perborate USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. 44 - .45
powd., dms ..... lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.65 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.05 - 8.50
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs 8 45 - 8.70
100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb.
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb lots works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me. N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St. Louis); Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb W of 95°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid., 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 -1.90
t.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works .... 100 lbs 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid., 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works .... ton.52.50 -55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .075 - .076
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms. works lb. 43 - .44
USP, dms., works ..... lb. 70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
rayon grd. bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms ..... lb .17½ .18
gran., fib dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald ton.100.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton.103.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... ton.88.50 - —

Sodium sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.73 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 2.22 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls ..... lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. .ton.115.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 -117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40% dms., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works ..... lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works . lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 7.85 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
t.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne ..... gal. .33 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works., lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works . lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works ... lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works . lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.70.50 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis . lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns..... oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..... lb. .60 - 65
Spikenard root, bls..... lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls ..... lb. .10 - 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.32 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. No stocks.
t.c.l., spot ..... lb. .12 - .13
imported, bgs., t.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- .12
Rice, t.c.l., bgs ..... lb. .15 - .17
Wheat, bgs ..... lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk gram. .21 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms ..... lb. .23 - —
Chloride, tech., bbls ..... lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb lots ..... lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs, works ..... lb. .10¼- .11
Oxalate, bbls. works ..... lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF ozs ..... oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, biologically tested, bgs. .lb. 3.25 - —

Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs ..... oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..... lb. 1.47 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms ..... lb 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms ..... lb 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms ..... lb 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms ..... lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms ..... lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF powd. bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms..lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. ..... lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs. mines ... 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.43 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works .. lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
washed, NF, bot..... lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.110.00 - —
ground, same basis ..... ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N J unit-ton. .86 - .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs..... lb. 1.05 Nom.
imported, bgs. ..... lb. .80 - 1.20

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works..... lb. 1.60 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35 00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.17 50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
t.c.l. ..... ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27 00 —
t.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd..... lb. .07½ Nom.
inedible, extra ..... lb. .05⅝- —
fancy ..... lb. .05⅝- —
No. 1 ..... lb. .04½- —
special ..... lb. .04⅞- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., t.c.l. lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .09½- .10
Tamarind, W.I., bbls ..... lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo. bulk..unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Tansy leaves, ois ..... lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs. lb. .14 - .20
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l., same basis....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs ..... lb. .43 - .50
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. ..... lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
t.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .70 - .80
powd., fib. dms..... lb. .75 - .85
Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
extra, dms..... lb. .48 - .60
prime, dms..... lb. .36 - .45

Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
t.c.l. works..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24 - .22 -
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms.. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works .... lb. .20½ .21½
smaller, dms., works ..... lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
t.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd....lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib. dms..... lb. 3.75 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms..... lb. 3.10 - 3.15
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.80 - 3.85
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms...kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. .kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ..... lb 44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works..... lb. 1.99¾- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .45½- —
100-lb. lots or more, Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs..... lb. .22 - .25½
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, fib. dms..... lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Iodide, NF, dms..... lb. 6.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .93½- .93¼
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works. lb. .80¾- —
Metal ..... lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms..... lb. 1.23 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls..... lb. 1.09 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis. ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.137.50 - —
Oilfilled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works..... lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - .08½

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works ..... lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs..... lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms..... lb. 3.75 - 4.85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa..... gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist..... gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist..... gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist..... gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah..... gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa..... gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio..... gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa..... gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist..... gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y..... gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind..... gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich..... gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio..... gal. .30½- —
petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill..... gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I..... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill..... gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs..... lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works..... lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works.... lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works.... lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .42¾- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .43¾- .45¼
tanks, same basis..... lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
t.c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks ..... lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51¾- .63¼
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .52¾- .64¼
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald..lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald..... lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E. ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald..... lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11 - —

Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼ - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
i.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23¼ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
i.c.l., dlvd E lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
i.c.l., frt equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28¼ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
Madras, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

## U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
i.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

## V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .42
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
whole, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .19¾ - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).

Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units.
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —

Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B12, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram. 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B12 activity, gm. 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K1, 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

## W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 104.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾ - .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11½ - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .46 - .47
Brazilian bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Central American lb. .54 - .55
refined, bleached, USP, bricks. lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks lb. .56 - .57
slabs lb. .55 - .56
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .98 - 1.01
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05

### Tricholine Citrate—Wax Microcrystalline, 180°-185° M.P.

Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs lb. .23 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns. 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .14½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —

**INDUSTRIAL USERS**
know there's never a question about UNIFORMITY with Esso Petroleum Solvents. Exacting modern refining methods give Esso Solvents closely controlled uniformity for better processing.

**YOU GET ALL 6 OF THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES WITH ESSO SOLVENTS**

1. **Uniformity** — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
2. **Economy** — A storage facility near you for low freight cost and quick delivery.
3. **Controlled evaporation** — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.
4. **Solvency** — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.
5. **Modern handling methods** — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used throughout in all Esso Solvent handling operations.
6. **Multi-storage availability** — Water terminals in industrial centers.

Esso Solvents: versatility and dependability with controlled high quality.

ESSO
PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

**SOLD IN:** Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

**ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY**
Boston, Mass. — New York, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va. Charleston, W. Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

## Wax, Microcrystalline, 190°-195° M.P.—Zinc-Ammonium Chloride

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wax, microcrystalline, 190°195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .20 | — |
| less than 20,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .20½ | — |
| black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .18 | — |
| less than 20,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .18½ | — |
| white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .33½ | — |
| less than 20,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .34½ | — |
| Montan, dom., refined, bgs | lb. | .31 | .32 |
| German, crude, bgs | lb. | .12½ | .13½ |
| Ouricury, ref., bgs | lb. | .71 | .73 |
| Paraffin (see P). | | | |
| Spermaceti, blocks, cs | lb. | .26 | .29 |
| cakes, cs | lb. | .27 | .30 |
| Sugar cane, crude, imp. | lb. | .43 | — |
| refined, dom., works | lb. | .75 | .80 |
| spot | lb. | .77¼ | .82¼ |
| White lead (see Lead, white). | | | |
| White pine bark, rossed, bls | lb. | .17 | .18 |
| White precipitate, USP powd, dms., | lb | 5.00 | — |
| Whiting, limestone, dry-grd, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs, c.l, works | ton | 6.00 | -10.00 |
| smaller lots, works | ton | 6.50 | -15.00 |
| wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works | ton | 16.00 | -30.00 |
| smaller lots, works | ton | 21.00 | -35.00 |
| Paris white bgs., c.l. | ton | 24.00 | -31.00 |
| l.c.l. | ton | 25.00 | -40.00 |
| Precipitated, bgs., c.l. | ton | 18.00 | -20.00 |
| l.c.l. | ton | 25.00 | -35.00 |
| Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls | lb. | .06 | .07 |
| thin, natural, bls | lb. | .17 | .19 |
| rossed, bls | lb. | .19 | .22 |
| Ginger (see Snake root, Canada). | | | |
| Indigo root, bls | lb. | .30 | .31 |
| Yam root, bls | lb. | .16 | .17 |
| Witch hazel leaves, bls | lb. | .19 | .20 |
| Woodflour, 40 mesh bulk c.l., works, East | ton. | 32.00 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 36.80 | — |
| 60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis | ton. | 37.00 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 42.00 | -55.00 |
| 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis | ton. | 45.00 | -50.00 |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 51.75 | -57.50 |
| Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable. | | | |
| Woolfat, crude (see Degras). | | | |
| USP (see Lanolin) | | | |
| Wormseed, American, bgs | lb. | .14 | .16 |
| Levant, bgs | lb | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| Wormwood leaves, bls | lb. | .35 | .45 |

## X

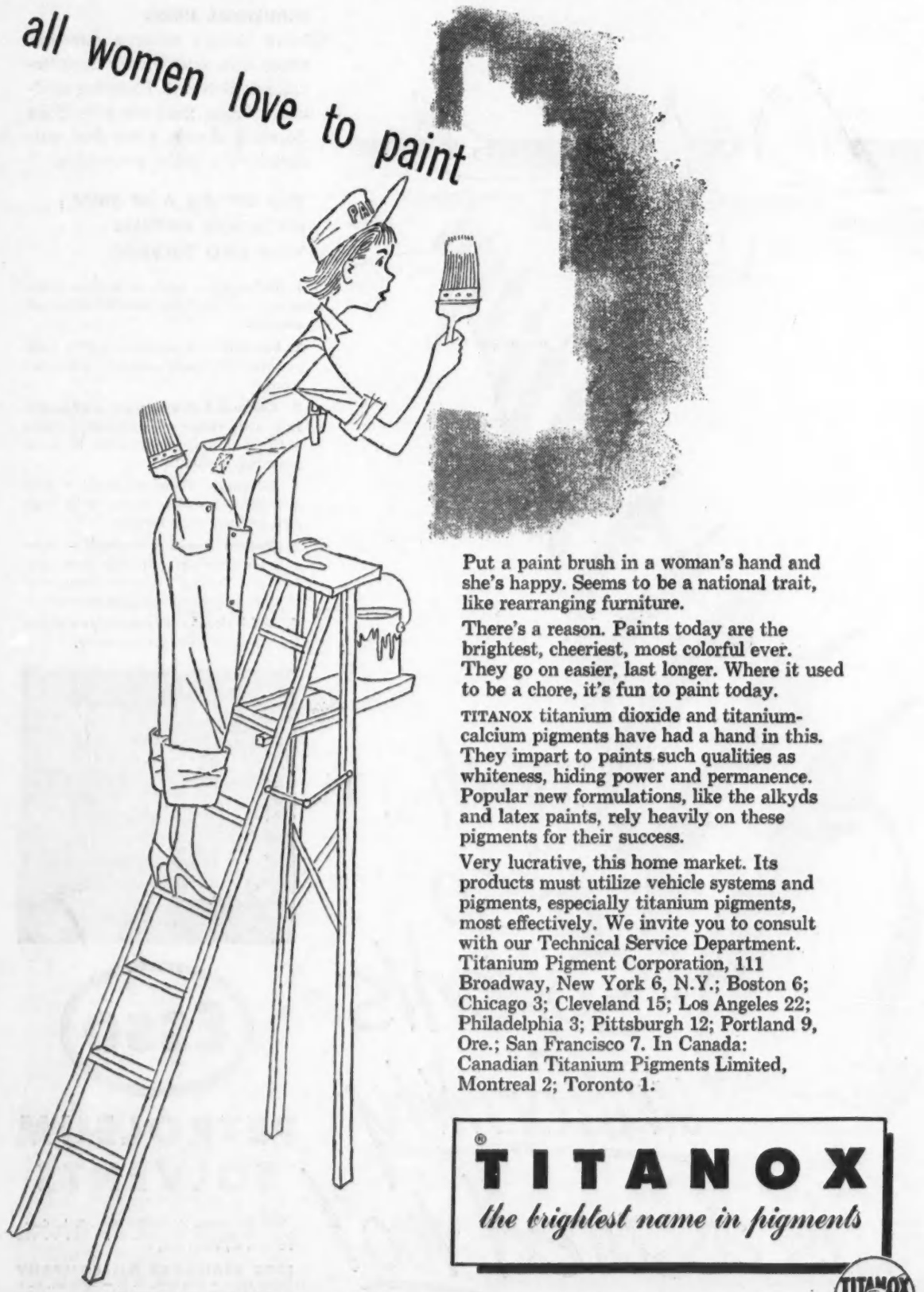
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Xanthorrhiza root, bls | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| Xylene (see Xylol). | | | |
| Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald. | lb. | .25 | — |
| 45°-47°C, dms, c.l., same basis. | lb. | .212 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .215 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .199 | — |
| Xylenol, fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis | gal. | 1.31 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 1.34 | — |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | 1.20 | — |
| meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l, same basis | gal. | 1.46 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 1.49 | — |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | 1.35 | — |
| Xylidins, mixed, dms | lb. | .39 | .50 |
| Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works | | | |
| Bethlehem, Pa | gal. | .33 | — |
| Birmingham district | gal. | .30¼ | — |
| Chicago district | gal. | .33½ | — |
| Cleveland district | gal. | .33 | — |
| Geneva, Utah | gal. | .25 | — |
| Hamilton, Ohio | gal. | .32 | — |
| Johnstown, Pa | gal. | .31 | — |
| Lackawanna, N. Y | gal. | .33 | — |
| Lone Star, Tex | gal. | .35 | — |
| Lorain, Ohio | gal. | .31 | — |
| Minequa, Colo | gal. | .34 | — |
| Philadelphia, Pa | gal. | .33 | — |
| Pittsburgh district | gal. | .30 | .33 |
| Sparrows Point, Md | gal. | .33 | — |
| Syracuse, N. Y | gal. | .30½ | — |
| Terre Haute, Ind | gal. | .35 | — |
| Wyandotte, Mich | gal. | .34¼ | — |
| Youngstown, O | gal. | .30½ | — |
| petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. | gal. | .33 | — |
| Bayonne, N J | gal. | .33 | — |
| Baytown, Tex | gal. | .31 | — |
| Chicago, Ill | gal. | .33 | — |
| Philadelphia, Pa | gal. | .33 | — |
| Providence, R. I | gal. | .33 | — |
| Wood River, Ill | gal. | .33 | — |

## Y

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yara yara, cns | lb. | 2.25 | 2.68 |
| Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms | lb. | .47 | — |
| 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms | lb. | .52 | — |
| 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms | lb. | .56 | — |
| 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms | lb. | .60 | — |
| Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul | lb. | .33 | — |
| Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below. | | | |
| Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd | lb. | 1.91 | — |
| AAOT, bbls. | lb | 2.06 | 2.15 |
| Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies | lb. | 2.85 | — |
| lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies | lb. | 1.20 | — |
| Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb. higher. | | | |
| Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. Tenn. and N. C., . of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island | lb. | .31 | — |
| Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago. | | | |
| Hansa, 10 G, bbls, same basis as chrome | lb. | 2.15 | — |
| G, pigment, bbls | lb. | 1.91 | — |
| Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .0141- | .0250 |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .0166- | .0275 |
| French type, bgs., c.l., | lb. | .04½ | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .04¾ | — |
| Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. | lb. | .0165 | — |
| pure, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .10 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .1025 | — |
| Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. | lb. | 4.15 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 4.17 | — |
| Ocher, American golden, bgs., works | lb. | .01¼ | .02¾ |
| Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd | lb. | .25 | — |
| basic, dlvd. | lb. | .30 | — |
| Yellow dock root, bls | lb. | .18 | .19 |
| Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza). | | | |
| Yerba santa leaves, bls | lb. | .32 | .38 |
| Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. | oz. | 4.75 | 5.25 |

## Z

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works | lb. | .38 | — |
| 1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works | lb. | .40 | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .43 | — |
| Zinc acetate tech, bbls, dms, works. | lb. | .27 | — |
| NF VIII, dms | lb. | .53 | — |
| Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .192 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .202 | — |
| Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .14½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .15 | — |
| Chloride, NF, gran., dms | lb. | .42 | — |
| precipitated, powd., dms | lb. | .26 | — |
| solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. | 100 lbs. | 4.75 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 5.35 | — |
| tanks, works | 100 lbs. | 4.10 | — |
| tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. | 100 lbs. | 9.60 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 10.00 | — |
| gran., fib., dms., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 10.60 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 11.00 | — |
| Chromate (see Yellow zinc). | | | |
| Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works | lb. | .523 | — |
| under 1,000 lbs., works | lb. | .543 | — |
| Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .16 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .17 | — |
| Fluoride, bbls., works | lb. | .40 | — |
| Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .21½ | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .22 | .37½ |
| Iodide, NF, jars | lb. | 4.92 | — |
| Laurate, bbls | lb. | .45 | .46 |
| Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis | lb. | .12½ | — |
| Napnthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld | lb. | .23½ | — |
| 10% Zn, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .28½ | — |
| Oleate, fused, bbls | lb. | .36 | — |
| Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .1425 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .1525 | — |
| leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .1440 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .1540 | — |
| 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .1450 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .1550 | — |
| French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17 | — |
| red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .15½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16½ | — |
| white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17½ | — |
| USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .18½ | — |
| Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs. | | | |
| Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms. | lb. | .39 | — |
| powd., dms | lb. | .42 | .49 |
| Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld | lb. | .26¾ | — |
| | lb. | .26¾ | — |
| Silicofluoride, bbls., works | lb. | .12 | .13 |
| Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. | lb. | .37 | — |
| ton, lots | lb. | .36 | — |
| less ton lots | lb. | .39 | — |
| Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld | 100 lbs. | 7.30 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | 100 lbs. | 7.70 | — |
| flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 6.55 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 6.90 | — |
| powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld | 100 lbs. | 9.25 | -9.95 |
| l.c.l., same basis | 100 lbs. | 10.00 | -10.70 |
| Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher. | | | |
| USP, gran., dms | lb. | .26 | — |
| Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .2530 | — |
| fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works | lb. | 1.10 | 1.90 |
| phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works. | lb. | 1.85 | 2.50 |
| Undecylenate, dms | lb. | 2.25 | 2.50 |
| Yellow (see Yellow, zinc). | | | |
| Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 9.05 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 9.45 | — |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| Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works | lb. | 2.10 | 2.90 |
| Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .1180 | .1360 |
| t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .1220 | .1400 |
| Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. | lb. | .25½ | — |
| t.c.l. | lb. | .26 | .41½ |
| normal, dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .52 | — |
| Zircon, (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .03½ | — |
| 5 tons to c.l., works | lb. | .03⅝ | — |
| 1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works | lb. | .03⅝ | — |
| 500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works. | lb. | .04 | — |
| less than 500 lbs., works | lb. | .06½ | — |
| milled, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .04½ | — |
| 5 tons to c.l., works | lb. | .04⅝ | — |
| 1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works | lb. | .04⅝ | — |
| 500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works. | lb. | .05 | — |
| less than 500 lbs., works | lb | .07½ | — |
| Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher. | | | |
| Zirconium acetate 13% sol $ZrO_2$, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works | lb. | .23 | — |
| Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works | lb | No prices. | |
| Hydride, cns., works | lb. | 7.25 | 11.50 |
| Nitrate, dms. ex whse | lb. | 4.50 | 7.00 |
| Oxide, 98½-99% white grd. bbls., or bgs., works | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .44 | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .44½ | — |
| 1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works | lb. | .45 | — |
| 500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works | lb. | .45½ | — |
| lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works | lb. | .48 | — |
| milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .59 | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .59½ | — |
| 1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works | lb. | .60 | — |
| 500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works | lb. | .60½ | — |
| less than 500 lbs., works | lb. | .63 | — |
| Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works | lb. | .32¼ | — |

## *Inorganics, Gases in '51*

*—Continued from page 3*

in 1951 than in 1950, except for calcined and hydrated potassium carbonate. The largest relative production increase, amounting to 38 percent, was reported for potassium hydroxide, the output of which totaled 61,885 short tons (88-92 percent KOH basis) in 1950 and 85,579 tons in 1951. Compared with the 1950 figures, the 1951 totals represent a gain of 15 percent or more for all chemicals in this group except for natural soda ash, the output of which totaled only 363,951 short tons in 1951 and 338,379 tons in 1950.

The production of sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) by both the electrolytic and lime soda processes totaled 3,106,307 short tons in 1951, or a gain of about 25 percent over the 1950 total of 2,510,720 tons. This annual gain, both absolutely and relatively, was the largest ever recorded. Output of sodium carbonate (soda ash) totaled 5,093,927 short tons in 1951, the highest ever reported. This amount for total wet and drug, which statistically represents the quantities produced for all purposes, compared with 3,991,199 short tons produced in 1950.

**Gas Shipments in 1951**

Shipments and interplant transfers of compressed and liquefied gases in 1951 totaled $166,500,000, an increase of 16.9 percent over the 1950 figure of $142,400,000. The 1951 total is composed of $74,400,000 for elemental gases, $57,800,000 for acetylene, $30,300,000 for carbon dioxide, and $4,000,000 for other compressed and liquefied gases. The values for each of these product groupings totaled more than the comparable 1950 figures, the increases over 1950 values being as follows:—Elemental gases, 15.3 percent acetylene, 16.2 percent; carbon dioxide, 18.2 percent, and other compressed and liquefied gases, 58.1 percent.

Total output of high-purity oxygen in 1951 amounted to 22,282,000,000 cubic feet, as compared to 17,848,000,000 cubic feet in 1950. Acetylene production increased from 5,331,000,000 cubic feet in 1950 to 5,851,000,000 cubic feet in 1951. Production of carbon dioxide (liquid, gas and solid) totaled 644,240 short tons in 1951, compared with the 1950 total of 567,045 short tons.

The 1951 value of shipments and interplant transfers for inorganic chemicals, n.e.c., totaled $1,332,900,000 or an increase of 21.4 percent over the 1950 total of $1,097,900,000. The 1951 figure is composed of $182,200,000 for synthetic ammonia, nitric acid, and ammonium compounds; $56,300,000 for chlorine bleaching compounds; $136,700,000 for sulphuric acid; $16,700,000 for reagent and high purity grades of inorganic and organic chemicals refined from purchased technical grades, and $940,900,000 for other inorganic chemicals, n.e.c. The values for each of these product groupings totaled more than the comparable 1950 figures.

**Synthetic Ammonia Output**

Commercial production of synthetic ammonia in 1951 exceeded previous totals and represents an all-time high. The 1951 output of 1,767,043 short tons was 12.9 percent greater than the 1950 figure of 1,565,569 tons, and 59 percent greater than the 1947 total of 1,114,000 tons. Similar gains were reported for nitric acid, the output of which totaled 1,512,609 short tons in 1951 and 1,335,718 tons in 1950. Of the various ammonium compounds for which separate product data were collected, ammonium chloride, gray and white, showed the greatest percentage increase in production:—From 28,098 short tons in 1950 to 35,398 short tons in 1951.

The 1951 production of calcium hypochlorite, hi-test, totaled 9,011 short tons and that of bleaching powder and liquid lime bleach totaled 32,128 short tons, representing declines of 2.1 percent and 27.2 percent, respectively, from the 1950 figures. Gross production of sulphuric acid in 1951 exceeded the 1950 output by 2.6 percent, the 1951 output being 13,372,300 short tons, compared with the 1950 figure of 13,029,359 tons.

**Inorganic Acids**

Production of inorganic acids in 1951 increased for each of the acids for which separate data were collected. Compared to the 1950 output, the greatest relative increase of 64 percent was reported for chromic acid. Hydrochloric acid production increased from 618,784 short tons in 1950 to 693,541 tons in 1951, the largest relative gain from 1950 being reflected in the output of this acid by the "byproduct and other" processes. In comparison with the 12 percent increase in the production of hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid output increased 12.5 percent or from 1,640,599 short tons in 1950 to 1,845,727 tons in 1951. The gains were relatively larger for phosphoric acid produced by the wet process than by the electrolytic process.

Large relative increases occurred in the output of potassium and chromium compounds. The 1951 production of potassium bichromate and chromate and potassium perchlorate was more than twice the amounts produced in 1950. The output of all chrome colors was higher in 1951 than in 1950.

**Sodium Compounds**

Production of all major sodium compounds also was greater in 1951 than in 1950. Among the sodium phosphates, the largest relative increase of 42.2 percent was reported for sodium tripolyphosphate, the production of which rose from 233,034 short tons (100 percent $Na_5P_3O_{10}$) in 1950 to 331,475 tons in 1951. The other sodium phosphates showed production gains ranging from 0.8 percent for sodium tetrabasic (pyro) phosphate to 32.9 percent of sodium metaphosphate. The 1951 production of 547,387 short tons of sodium silicate is an all-time high. Production of sodium metasilicate and orthosilicate exceeded the 1950 output by 28 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

Although the output of calcium carbide was 15 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950, the 1951 figure of 775,284 short tons is slightly less than the high reported in 1944 of 789,426 tons. Similarly, sulphur chloride production in 1951 exceeded that of 1950, but was less than the 1942 high of 33,687 short tons. On the other hand, declines from 1950 occurred in the production of lead and calcium arsenate. Declines also occurred in other metallic salts such as mercuric oxide, nickel sulphate, and stannous chloride.

## *Trade Briefs*

**William T. Payne**, president of the Bib Chief Drilling Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., has been elected a state director of the National Association of Manufacturers.

**W. C. Clark**, of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed to the executive committee of the National Sales Executives of Wilkes Barre-Scranton, Pa.


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Volume 163 January 5, 1953 Number 1


## The Outlook for Health Care

The health needs of the nation have been surveyed by a presidential advisory group and a program for taking care of them has been proposed. The President has passed the problems therein involved to his successor, who has expressed, at other times, some views on the matter, and it is quite evident that something will be vigorously attempted.

Two things stand out in any intelligent consideration of the coexistent facts that this nation has the best overall health of any in the world but also has a deplorable lack of care for those in many areas, geographical and social. One is that the effectiveness of medicine (with a lower-case m) has increased remarkably over the past few decades, but its cost and the inadequacy of facilities for its providing have done much to offset the consequent advantages to the people as a whole. These are drawbacks which cannot be overcome by way of any now practicable system of insurance, or whatever it may be called. The other is the widespread confusing of health care with medical care—in part meaning to many the care of Medicine (with a capital M) and the lack of community information and guidance with reference to what can be done to maintain health, as well as to restore it. The preventive aspects of health care get all too little attention even from those presenting—at a price—schemes designed variously in the direction of relief.

There is great need for a nationwide (as distinct from national) undertaking of the improvement of the health care of the people of the United States. Meeting that need is not a job for government alone, whether federal, state, or local. What is needed is not a national plan (in the sense of nationalization of the service) but a social plan (interpreting "socialization" to mean fitted to the needs of society and provided by the efforts of society). What is needed more than a plan is a system of procedure. Most of the arguments presented against an overall system of health care, aside from having to do mainly with medical service, or even medicinal service, are derived from faults of procedure in the countries where some such plan is in operation. The inability and reluctance of those who are qualified to participate willingly and efficiently in the application of the plan are, of course, inevitable aspects of any such undertaking. If that were not so, there would be no reason why a plan should be considered necessary. That is one reason why some sort of centralized governmental participation is needed. The difficulty of limiting that participation to supervisory functioning is increased by the strain of its necessity.

The several divisions of the popularly styled "healing arts"—"health services" has acquired a somewhat undeserved misrepresentation — should devote their particular qualifications to the construction of a system of improvement for the prevention and remedying of ill-health on a nationwide scale. That job must start, in its planning, at the center of thinking in those groups. In its doing, it must start at the outermost edges. Some useful information in the areas involved can be got from studies such as those which the Health Information Foundation is now pursuing with reference to the adequacy of the existing insurance plans in scope and effectiveness. That, of course, is not enough. The limitations of such plans are well within the areas of greatest needs for health care, and they cannot be adequately extended on a wholly voluntary-cost basis. Also demanding attention in connection with the obligatory tripartite governmental participation is the variety of political policies throughout the nation in respect of civil rights. That would not be removed by the establishment of a department of health in the federal government, which is another potentiality that must be studied to full understanding by all the divisions of the healing arts, the private health services, or whatever one cares to call the several branches of the medical profession and their pharmacal, chemical, and physical allies. Neither a health insurance scheme nor a department of health is the answer to the need for better health assurance, and no combination of the two as federal governmental functionings would be any better. The job is one for the efforts of society as a whole, privately and purposefully implemented.

## Business Is On Its Own

As was, of course, to have been expected, adverse criticism is rather prevalent with reference to the selection of businessmen of larger than average caliber to be members of the cabinet of the incoming President of the United States. Some of the criticism is being voiced by lesser leaders in the areas of organized labor; some comes from professional politicians; and there is some emanating from the ranks of business management. The last is likely to be the kind that will sound, at least loud, in the congressional consideration of various presidential appointments. The verbally prolific legislative friends of small business can be expected to make much of the favoring of big business in the handing out of government jobs. The "class feeling" in business, of which that is a characteristic, is one of its most obstructive faults in relation to its relations with government. A case just now pertinently in point is made by the divergence of views of business groups on the federal policy of enforcement of the antitrust laws. The advisory council of the Secretary of Commerce has urgently presented the need for a clear rule of reason in that enforcement—an opinion which OPD readers have seen in these articles time and again for years. Almost at the same time, a vice-president of the National Federation of Independent Business was clamoring for more vigorous enforcement, declaring that there had been none in forty years or more.

The placing of big businessmen in managerial posts in what is, at least, one of the biggest businesses in the world is good business—for government and its governed. Those who are applauding that step with such comments as its prediction of government of business, by business, and for business are, however, doing the cause of business more harm than good—and they are not doing any good for government. Business is not going to run government, whatever its participation, otherwise than as government is a business. And even there its functioning will be largely, if not mainly, in the avoiding of the costliness of commercially inept officeholders being played for suckers by those with whom they have to try to do business. Government is not going to run business otherwise than as business does not properly run itself—and the millenium of "hands-off" has not yet come.

Business must adopt for itself the slogan popularized for helpful participation of the United States in the stabilization of the world economy. It must strive for trade; not seek for aid. In all its divisions, particularly in that very big and most important one, agriculture, its saving must be sought in work, not in "pork." Business is on its own legs. It can do better thus than it could with any sort of "welfare" crutches. It can travel fast and far. And it can be confident that, if it has due regard for the common courtesies of the road, the government will not be setting up any blocks—but it will be watching.

## For the Bookshelf

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXECUTIVE TALENT—A Handbook of Management Development Techniques and Case Studies. M. Joseph Dooher, Editor; Vivienne Marquis, Associate Editor. Cloth; 576 pages, 6x9 in. New York: American Management Association. $6.75 ($5.75 to AMA members).**

**The shortages of management, qualitative and quantitative, are one of the most disturbing aspects of today's brothers of business. The world of business moves so fast and so changefully these days that its working leaders are so strained in time, technic and temper by the efforts of keeping up that they are unable to give adequate attention to the naturally increasing need for competent aids and successors. They are trying hard, with the assistance of all kinds of experts, to meet the increasingly complex problem thus presented, and aggravated by the variety of opinions on what is ahead or is to be brought up from behind. They are becoming more and more aware of what was said to the association twenty-five years ago about the scarcity of executive material being "done in larger measure to mismanagement."**

**A.M.A. is doing much to remedy the mis—whatever it is. It has enlisted the talents of forty-four advisers in the preparation of this book which it describes as a "complete and authoritative company guide to executive training and management development. The result is a wealth of advice on policies, programs, principles, and practices, coupled with illustrative case studies, well designed to be a "record of the application of common sense to the personnel problem of middle and top management development under a wide variety of corporate situations—industrial, commercial, functional, geographic, etc."**

**The contents are in nine parts comprising forty-eight chapters, plus an appendix of forms, a bibliography, and an index. The result fits the association's definition—"A working blueprint of the principles and tested practices underlying sound executive training and management development for all sizes and types of companies." Ability deserving the name executive will enable anyone to learn much from its guidance.**

**DEVELOPING YOUR MEN BUILDS PROFITS. Issued by Division of Marketing, American Petroleum Institute. Paper; viii+61 pages, 8½x10¾ in. Washington: American Petroleum Institute. $1.**

**This handbook on personnel training is not limited to any stratum. It goes from**

*—Continued on page 75*

## Washington Talks It Over

*—Continued from page 5*

**Services Exempted or Suspended from Price Control" is now available from the Superintendent of Documents at 35 cents a copy.**

**The new publication covers all suspensions and decontrol regulations issued by the agency through December 18. Commodities and services are listed alphabetically with the number of the order directing suspension or exemption. The directory includes a cross reference list of regulations and amendments containing exemption or suspension provisions and their date of issuance. There is also a recapitulation of the principal exempted and suspended items by major commodity areas.**

**The seventy-two page pamphlet contains for the first time the text of the agency memoranda setting forth the standards under which commodities or services are exempted or suspended from price controls.**

**Information from numerous sources indicates a more plentiful supply of materials for production during 1953.**

**For example, NPA has issued a supplemental allotment of 550,000 tons of carbon sheet steel for the first quarter of 1953. Approximately 66 percent of this allotment will flow into the automobile industry. Second-quarter steel allotments have been raised 16 percent, bringing authorizations for this quarter to the highest percentage of base period usage since controls have been in operation.**

**Another encouraging sign is found in the recent announcement of NPA that recreational construction will be permitted to resume in 1953 after more than two years of inactivity. Furthermore, the International Materials Conference has decided to exclude cobalt and tungsten from allocation during the first quarter of 1953 and to increase authorizations for other metals.**

**All of these factors tend to point to a brighter supply picture in the year ahead.**

### US Keeping Personnel Rosters

**Federal agencies are keeping rosters of men who used to work for the government and whose skills might be needed in a future emergency. These are something like the rosters kept by the National Science Foundation of scientific personnel, but are broader in scope in that they include key administrative personnel skilled in a particular industry or line of activity.**

**President Truman directed the establishment of the rosters in an executive order in which he noted that nearly all the government agencies—especially those involved in administering programs under the defense production act—have employed persons from outside the government for temporary periods. He said that it was important that there be an adequate record as to who these people are, in what capacity they can best serve, and where they can be reached.**

**Sharp reductions are now taking place in employment in the defense mobilization agencies. It is expected that by the end of next March, employment in the defense programs will have been reduced to approximately 11,000 from a peak of more than 26,000 last year.**

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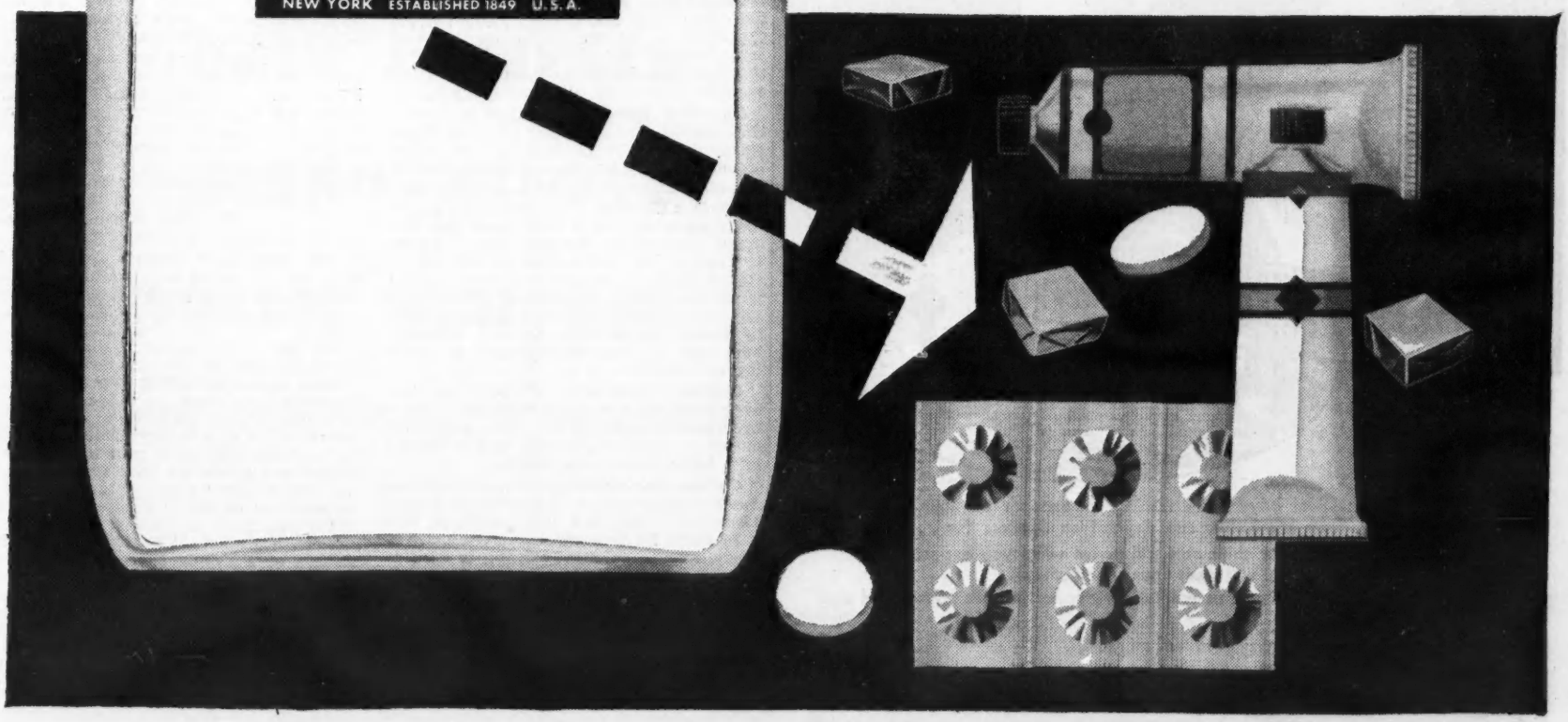

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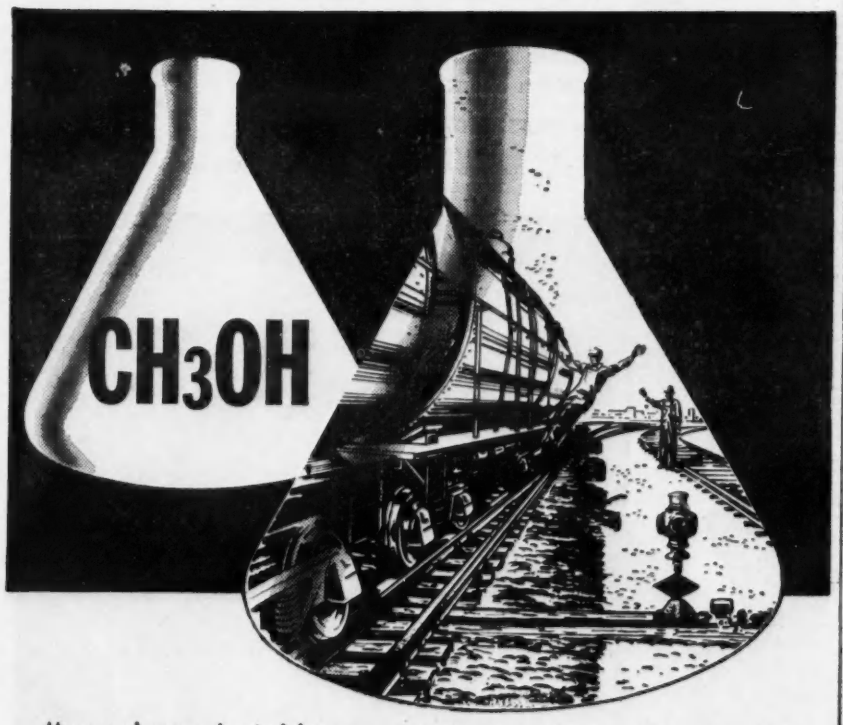


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# Heavy Chemicals

Price trend was upward last week, the index recording 95.96 compared with 95.89 in the preceding period. Metallic lead was priced higher in sympathy with the London market. The prolonged scarcity of quicksilver on spot resulted in an advance in price. Other features in the metal market included the lifting of allocation of metal market included the lifting of allocation of pig tin. Magnesium export quotas were increased for two periods. OPS has notified users of primary copper who price their products under the general ceiling price regulation permission to raise their ceiling for each pound of copper used.

Activity in heavy chemicals slowed down a bit but the year-end lag was no greater than in other years at this time. Producers expressed confidence in the outlook and stated that a sizable tonnage has been booked for shipment this month. The year opened with supplies of caustic soda, chlorine and soda ash comfortable. Anhydrous ammonia was relatively tight and it is apparent that demand has expended more rapidly than production. The open Winter has slowed down the eastern movement of calcium chloride but western shipments are holding a satisfactory average. Domestic bleaching powder continued short owing to government requirements although the scarcity has been relieved to some extent by imported material. Glauber's salt was in rather tight supply and so was iron chloride. Sodium sesquicarbonate was in balance at the close of the year after a steady movement throughout the last quarter. Demand has improved for potassium stannate, tin chloride and most of the other tin salts. There was plenty of sulphuric acid available while stocks of hydrofluoric and muriatic and were not excessive. Copper sulphate demand for agriculture was definitely slow and export sales were restricted because first quarter licenses have not been issued to date.

**Ammonia, Anhydrous**—Increased demand for this chemical has apparently offset increased production over the past year. It was stated that more anhydrous has been used for direct application in agriculture than in any other year. While some producers have advanced prices, all have not gone along to date. The supply in the final week of 1952 was described as tight.

**Ammonium Bicarbonate** — Sales were definitely slow last week. The market appeared to be experiencing a year-end lag. Demand is expected to pickup later this month. Producers have stocks fully capable of meeting all requirements.

**Bleaching Powder**—Shortage of domestic material has not been eased owing a steady demand for government use. Some imported bleach has been offered at about the same price as domestic.

**Calcium Chloride**—Not unusually active for eastern shipment last week but demand good from the midwest. Active buying at intervals early in December appear to have temporarily covered the wants for eastern highway ice control and the future movement will be regulated by weather conditions. So far producers have not experienced difficulty in leveling off demand.

**Carbon Bisulphide** — Production has kept supply and demand about in balance over the last quarter of 1952. Improved output at rayon mills has been reflected in a better consuming inquiry.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—Buyers have not found supplies much of a problem during December. Demand has continued fair with small lot sales predominating. Production remained steady owing to the improved output of chlorine.

**Chlorine**—Some producers were able to move their output immediately during the past month and there were instances where temporary delays occurred. Others were in a more favorable supply position and could take orders for immediate delivery. At the close the overall situation was described as comfortable with no serious scarcity of stocks in sight.

**Copper Chloride**—Production has been sufficient to hold the market in balance. Stocks, while not excessive, kept requirements well leveled off. The same condition applied to copper hydrate and most of the other salts derived from metallic copper.

**Copper Sulphate**—No improvement in agricultural demand, the inquiry is said to be slow in all areas. On the other hand, industrial inquiry is described as good with outlook favorable for the first half of 1953. Export sales have slowed down temporarily because the quota for licenses for the first quarter have not been announced to date. Stocks are fully adequate to meet requirements.

**Glauber's Salt**—Production was reported a bit below normal during the past month with available stocks just about able to match consumer requirements. Demand showed gradual expansion over the last quarter.

**Phosphorous Oxychloride** — Production of this and other phosphorous compounds dipped sharply during the last quarter due to a reduction in power at producing plants occasioned by low water. Short stocks at some supply points caused a shifting of demand to others in a more favorable position.

**Potash, Caustic**—Buying interest dipped slightly last week in line with year-end influences. Demand, while miscellaneous, was considered good, particularly for liquid, during the greater part of December. The four producers shared well in the business passing and demand was leveled off without unusual difficulty. There was no shortage of stocks at the turn of the year.

**Potassium Carbonate** — Demand slowed down a little, although it was stated a fair amount of sales have been booked for January shipment to glass plants. Maintenance of production has been instrumental in keeping the supply condition at a comfortable level.

**Potassium Chlorate** — Match factories were not inclined to take on much stock last week. It is not believed that their inventories are very extensive and probably demand will increase later this month.

**Potassium Stannate**—Demand for plating use improved during December for both this chemical and sodium stannate. Stocks remained ample to meet requirements and prices, while unchanged, were firm in sympathy with metallic tin.

**Salt**—Production of salt and trade are now controlled by the Portuguese Regulatory Commission for Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products. Three new members of the Commission will represent producers, wholesalers, and exporters of salt.

Only sea salt has been produced in Angola, but a concession recently granted for petroleum exploration includes the right to exploit saline substances which may be found in the area covered.

**Salt Cake**—Low imports from Canada and low production of byproduct material during most of the past year have prevented any over-supply of stocks. There has been a fairly steady demand for kraft paper mill use and the available supply has been kept to snug dimensions.

**Soda Ash**—Consuming interest was not as broad last week as noted earlier in December as a result probably of year-end influences. A satisfactory amount of regular contract business is said to have been placed and producers look for shipments to increase later this month. There was no shortage of either light or dense ash at the beginning of the new year.

**Soda, Caustic** — There were few instances of a supply shortage during the past year; in fact, production had to be cut back on several occasions in an effort to hold the market in balance. The dips were mostly in the lime-soda process as the heavy demand for chlorine placed a limit on reductions in caustic made the electrolytic way. There were plenty of stocks at the close of the year, with no indication of a scarcity in sight.

**Sodium Bicarbonate** — There was no scarcity of this chemical over 1952. Demand was rather spotty over the first half of the year, but increased moderately during the last six months. Producers kept stocks adequate to meet requirements and the supply position was comfortable at the beginning of 1953.

**Sodium Chlorate**—Demand during the first half of the past year was active

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## *Price Trends*

**Advanced**
Lead metal, ½c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $3 per flask.

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(1.00=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Jan. 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 95.96 | 95.89 | 95.74 | 97.92 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

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enough to hold the supply tight. Relaxation of inquiry for weed control early in the Fall eased the supply condition, and prompt shipments became available. Stocks were comfortable at the close of the month but may tighten when the new season's weed-killer demand develops.

**Sodium Nitrite**—Readily available at the beginning of the year with demand relatively slow. Inquiry over the last quarter was never urgent and producers kept inventories sufficiently large to make immediate shipments when requested.

**Sodium Sesquicarbonate**—Experienced a fair to good demand over the past year with the movement subjected to temporary buying spurts that caused short time scarcities of producers' stocks. The market appeared to be about in balance at the close of the year.

**Sodium Silicate**—Continued in fairly fine supply over the last quarter. There was a moderate pickup in the miscellaneous inquiry which was leveled off without difficulty. The overall supply at the close of 1952 was described as comfortable.

**Solium Sulphide**—Available stocks were not too flush at the beginning of the new year. Production was interrupted during the latter part of the period by plant difficulties at one supply point. The market closed the month in a fairly tight condition.

**Sulphur**—Demand in most instances continued good but not urgent over the month of December. The improvement in supply conditions during the last quarter was the most favorable feature of 1952.

Chile is self-sufficient in crude and refined sulphur except for a small quantity of the precipitated and sublimed for pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations. However, all of its sulphur deposits are in the three northernmost provinces (Tarapaca, Antofagasta, and Atacama) at altitudes of 15,000 to 20,000 feet. Total reserves are estimated at 400,000,000 tons, contained in a large number of deposits, mostly in areas inaccessible because of the lack of railways and highways. The Association of Chilean Sulphur Promoters states that annual output could be increased to 100,000 tons if the market justified it.

**Tin Chloride**—Inquiry improved during the month of December with sales of better volume than during the preceding period. Immediate shipments commanded the most attention without impairing a favorable supply condition.

**Tin Oxide**—Strict government regulations have restricted sales of this material to a large extent. Stocks continued adequate to meet requirements.

## Acids

**Chromic**—Platers are buying this acid mostly for current wants but the total showed a fair volume for the month of December and somewhat above the preceding period. The supply situation has continued adequate to meet requirements.

**Hydrocyanic**—Finding a steady outlet for flour mill fumigation and also for chemical processing. The carlot price for cylinders that hold 75 pounds is 75c. per pound, with a range upward to 95c. for single cylinders, freight allowed and cylinders are returnable. Current supply comfortable.

**Hydrofluoric**—While there was no serious shortage of this acid, supplies at the end of the year were not flush. It was stated there has been a constant drain on production indirectly for government use in high octane gas.

**Muriatic**—Closed the year in a relatively tight condition in this area due principally to a good demand and a dip in byproduct output. The low production of DDT over the last quarter of 1952 has been a factor contributing to the shortage of byproduct acid.

**Oxalic**—Some pickup mostly in small lot sales occurred during December. Producers' stocks were adequate to meet requirements at former price levels.

**Sulphuric**—Supply conditions have remained comfortable over the turn of the year, regardless of a steady consuming demand. Improvement in the sulphur supply has brightened the outlook for 1953 and the maintenance of a good demand is expected over the next six months.

## Nonferrous Metals

**Aluminum**—According to a large producer aluminum requirements of the defense program and of civilian markets have continued strong throughout the past year. Although record-breaking production of primary aluminum was achieved during the twelve-month period, the industry is still pressed to meet all demand for its products. A major factor in holding down the currently available supply has been the prevalence of drought conditions in the Pacific Northwest and in the South.

**Copper**—O.P.S. has notified consumers of primary copper who price their products under the general ceiling price regulation permission to raise their ceilings 3.84c. for each pound of copper used. This affects makers of such products as copper alloys and copper powders not covered by previous price increases covering the higher cost of foreign copper.

**Lead** — Priced higher at 14¾c. per pound New York, and .1455c. at St. Louis. A stronger domestic demand and an advance in prices in the London market were factors instrumental in bringing about the upward revision. London metal au-

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thorities attributed the advance to an increased consumer demand in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe and to buying to cover oversold prompt and nearby delivery positions, and to news that one of the world's biggest lead smelters and refineries at Port Pirie, Australia, had been closed by a strike.

**Magnesium**—Department of Commerce has set magnesium export quotas at 2,500,000 pounds a quarter for both the fourth quarter of 1952 and the first quarter of 1953. This is a substantial increase over the 1,500,000 pounds quota for the third quarter of 1952. The department said it will receive applications for first quarter exports between January 12 and January 30. It has already begun processing applications for export under the fourth quarter quota.

**Quicksilver**—Priced higher last week at $218 to $220 per flask with spot material definitely scarce. Trading was not on an extensive scale and was confined principally to actual consumer requirements. According to trade reports, quite a substantial quantity is on the way here from foreign supply points but no one seemed to know if this would check the upward tendency of prices or not.

**Tin**—NPA discontinued tin allocations on January 1, but it will limit the quarterly consumption and end-use of tin by manufacturers. The agency took the action in amendment to M-8, the basic tin order. The agency emphasized that manufacturers, although no longer required to get specific allocations of tin from the Government, will still be subject to a ceiling on the quantities of tin they use. This ceiling permits manufacturers of essential products to use in each quarter no more than 90% of the amounts of tin they used in the average of the first two quarters of 1950. For other tin users, however, the percentage allowance is much lower. N.P.A. explained the relaxation of M-8 was made possible by an improvement in the U. S. tin position. It added, however, that unrestricted use of tin must be postponed until there is further improvement in the nation's strategic tin position.

**Zinc**—Market situation quiet last week. The advance in the price of lead had a strengthening influence and there appeared to be more confidence expressed in the future course of prices. Advices from abroad are bullish and intense interest is noted in the resumption of private trading in the London market.

## Koppers Names Carvlin As Successor to Becker

The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of George M. Carvlin, vice-president and assistant general manager, to the post of general manager, succeeding Joseph Becker, who has resigned as vice-president and general manager of the engineering and construction division.

Mr. Carvlin joined the research department of Koppers in 1925 and later was transferred to the engineering and construction division in operating and sales work. He became a vice-president of the division in 1943 and in 1950 became its assistant general manager.

Mr. Becker will remain as a consultant to Koppers, and through that company as a consultant to the nation's steel industry, it was announced. Mr. Becker went to work at an early age in an Essen, Germany, coke plant and attracted the attention of Heinrich Koppers, cokeoven builder. He joined Mr. Koppers and, in 1910, when the latter was asked by American steel interest to build a battery of cokeovens in the United States, Mr. Becker was selected as chief chemist for the new American branch office. In 1914, when a group of Pittsburghers bought the Koppers American interests, Mr. Becker remained with them, first as a consultant and then in various positions which led up to the post he relinquished on his retirement.

## Davies Nitrate Increasing New Jersey Plant Facilities

The Davies Nitrate Company, New York, has started construction of a new laboratory and factory-office building at its plant in Raritan township, near Metuchen, N. J. The building will house enlarged facilities for its research and development program under the direction of Mason P. Pearsall.

## Heka Moves Office

Heka Imports & Exports, Inc., has announced that it has moved from 825 West 180th street, New York, to 50 Broad street. The office is located in Room 512 and the new telephone number is WHitehall 4-6073-4.


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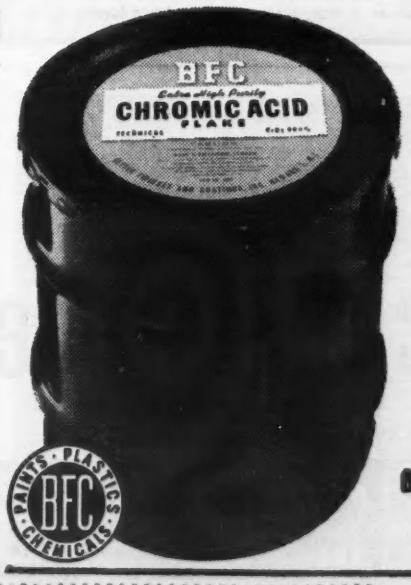


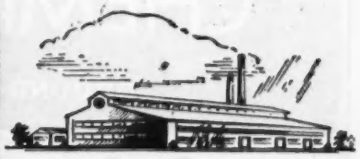

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## Alcoa Declines to Revise Aluminum Pacts With US

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., declined last week to revise certain portions of its supply contracts with the government and termed the proposal "entirely unsatisfactory." The company also called inadequate the government's offer to increase ceiling prices on primary aluminum pig and ingot by one-half cent per pound, and on fabricated products by 4 percent. It renewed a request that industry-wide ceiling prices on these products be increased by 1 cent and 5 percent, respectively.

Director Henry H. Fowler of the Office of Defense Mobilization had suggested eliminating part of Alcoa's supply contracts, which permit the company to cancel the contracts if price controls prevent it from realizing a reasonable profit on the output of the new aluminum producing facilities erected as part of the nation's defense effort. The contracts define a reasonable profit as the profit existing on the effective date of the contract.

## American Can Names Vaughn

William E. Vaughn has been named assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales of American Can Company, New York. Mr. Vaughn has been assistant general manager of sales for Canco since May, 1951.

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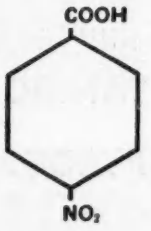


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A light yellow crystalline solid, p-Nitrobenzoic acid Tech. is soluble in aqueous caustic and slightly soluble in water. It may contain, as impurities, up to 0.5% p-Nitrotoluene, 0.5% ash, and 0.5% mineral acidity as sulfuric acid. Melting point is unreliable due to decomposition. p-Nitrobenzoic acid Tech. is available in commercial quantities.

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## DuPont Grasselli Positions Awarded to Sutton, Drake

Two new appointments have been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., to its Grasselli chemical department's agricultural product development section. At the same time, three personnel transfers within the section were also announced.

The new men are Robert Sutton, transferred to the development section from the department's technical division, and Darrell C. Drake. For the past year, Mr. Sutton was stationed at the Grasselli experimental farm near Raleigh, N. C., working on herbicides and insecticides. Prior to 1952, he had spent six years at Wooster, Ohio, working in cooperation with the department of entomology of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, investigating insect problems in the laboratory and field. He has been with duPont for the past eleven years. Dr. Drake joined the duPont Company in October. He has been assigned to the staff of Grasselli's product development section experimental farm near San Jose, Calif., and will assist in insecticide, herbicide, and fungicide field evaluations on the west coast.

David A. Carlson has been moved from the Wilmington office to the San Antonio, Tex., field station. Dr. Lyall F. Taylor has moved from the San Jose farm to the field station at Corvallis, Ore. He will evaluate new duPont pesticides in the Pacific northwest. Donald L. Burgoyne has been transferred from the Wilmington office to the San Jose farm.

## ACS Physical Chemistry Chairmanship Goes to Long

Dr. F. A. Long, professor of chemistry at Cornell University, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of physical and inorganic chemistry for 1953. He succeeds Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, of the University of California.

Prof. Joseph W. Kennedy, of Washington University, former secretary-treasurer of the division, has been chosen chairman-elect, and Prof. Frank T. Gucker, jr., of Indiana University, has been named secretary-treasurer.

### Amer. Polymer Names Agent

Dr. Sidney J. Baum, vice-president and general manager of American Polymer Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has announced the appointment of Cole & DeGraf, San Francisco, as sales representatives. Cole & DeGraf will specialize in the sale of Polymer products to paint, rubber, adhesive, printing inks and lacquer manufacturers. It will also handle the sale and promotion of Polymer's soil conditioner, "Agrilon." At the same time, American Polymer announced the appointment of Miss L. J. Baxter as director of the customer service department.

## Wyandotte Employee, Public Relations Post to Baker

The election of George H. Baker as vice-president in charge of the employee and public relations department of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has been announced by Robert B. Semple, president.

Mr. Baker joined the company in 1950 as director of employee and public relations. Just prior to the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Baker was made chief of the manpower division of the Selective Service System. In 1945, Mr. Baker went to the Philippines as assistant financial adviser to the high commissioner. He subsequently entered the personnel field in industry, spending eighteen months with the Rexall Company and approximately three years with the American Potash & Chemical Corporation. He left American Potash to join Wyandotte.

## Anderson Laboratories Moved to Weston, Mich.

Plant facilities, laboratories and general offices of the Anderson Laboratories, Inc., have been moved from Adrian, Mich., to a new plant in Weston, Mich., the company has announced. The new plant contains 26,000 square feet of manufacturing area and 3,000 square feet of warehouse space. Two new manufacturing units have been installed in the new plant for the commercial manufacture of 4,7 dichloroquinoline, trimethyl and tributyl borate.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Raymond G. Fisher** has been appointed director of economic research for the Continental Can Company.

**Food Machinery & Chemical** Corporation has been awarded an army ordnance contract to produce a new type of personnel carrier.


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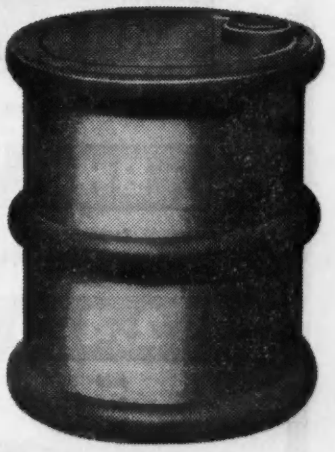

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# Agricultural Chemicals

Index declined to 113.04 last week from 113.08 in the preceding period. Absence of stockfeed demand permitted the establishment of lower prices for dried blood and tankage. There was no important activity in any of the packing-house by-products. Fish meal moved slowly with imported material offered below the price of domestic. Light offerings of castor pomace were purchased for fertilizer use.

DDT has been further reduced in price. Supplies of ammonium nitrate showed no indication of easement. Domestic coke-oven ammonium sulphate continued in short supply. The dip in production during the two months steel strike earlier in the year was still reflected and some producers stated a pinch is possible during the early Spring months. There appeared to be a lot of European sulphate available and reports were current that a sizable quantity was on the way here at prices not far out of line with domestic material. More superphosphate was available in Baltimore than in the local area. Producers are trying to estimate what effect the easement in sulphur will have on future super output. Fear of a shortage in ammonium sulphate when the Spring movement starts has caused an increased demand for nitrogen solutions. Domestic potash shipments were down a bit owing to holiday influences and to the fact that mixers are heavily stocked with finished fertilizer.

**Ammonium Sulphate**—Domestic coke-oven sulphate continued in short supply. The loss of two months production earlier in the year by the steel strike was still reflected. There was no carry-over this year and producers were forced to start from scratch. Fear of a shortage during the coming Spring has developed a tendency among buyers to shift to nitrogen solutions. There is no scarcity of material abroad and European sulphate has been offered landed at Atlantic or Gulf ports not far out of line with domestic.

**Bone Meal**—Trading quiet last week. Occasional lots of steamed domestic sold at $75 per ton works bagged in carlots but the inquiry for stockfeed and fertilizer use was relatively slow.

**Castor Pomace**—Demand was active enough to take the limited offerings the producer made available. The price was $37.25 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

**Dried Blood**—Priced lower at $7 per unit of ammonia at New York and the same figure at Chicago. The highest price of the year in New York was recorded at $9 in February and the low was $6 in July. Stockfeed demand relaxed appreciably the latter half of December and the absence of support was fully reflected in the market's price trend.

**Fish Meal**—Demand slow with the ceiling price named for menhaden 60 percent and most all of the season's production sold. Some imported fish meal was offered at Atlantic or Gulf ports at $132 per ton.

**Hoof Meal**—No additional sales were reported. There were sellers at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. The fertilizer trade showed no apparent interest at the prevailing price although it was only slightly above the lowest level of the year.

**Nitrogen Solutions**—Maintenance of demand has been sufficient to keep this market in tight supply. Fearing a shortage of ammonium sulphate during the Spring months, several mixers have applied for the solutions and the overall demand has been fully flush with productive capacity. The recent advance in price by some producers had no apparent effect on easing inquiry.

**Phosphate Rock**—Demand for domestic shipments slowed down slightly last week which is not unusual for this period of the year. Market conditions showed no important change with Florida high grade rock in shorter supply than low grade material. According to trade reports, the Japanese purchase from European producers will run between 160,000 and 170,000 metric tons.

**Potassium Muriate**—Demand for domestic contract shipments continued a bit off last week. The slowing down was attributed partly to seasonal influences and partly to the fact that mixers are heavily stocked with finished fertilizer and are rather cramped for storage space. It appears that farmers are not eager to take shipments until planting time.

Uruguay's imports of fertilizers from the United States are expected to be small in 1953. The shortage of dollar exchange is diverting purchases of essential products so far as possible to soft-currency countries. It is understood that potassium muriate will be obtained from Germany and substantial orders for phosphate rock have been placed with French interests in North Africa.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Continued to move along seasonal lines with suppliers' views optimistic regarding the outlook for 1953. Domestic nitrate has been kept in balance and Chilean material is being built up at stock points to meet future requirements.

**Superphosphate**—More super is said to be available in Baltimore than in the local area. The easement in the sulphur supply has caused some producers to calculate whether the extra quantity of sulphuric acid will be sufficient to permit the booking of additional requests. Demand for shipments was not urgent last week as too many mixers are heavily stocked with finished fertilizer and are pinched for storage space.

**Tankage**—Prices were lower both here and in the midwest. New York named $6.75 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $7.50. The high of the year was established in September at $8.25 and the low at $6 was recorded in April and July. Like dried blood, demand for stockfeed use is off with buyers showing little interest at the present time.

### *Price Trends*

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York
DDT, 3c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York and 50c. at Chicago.

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Jan. 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 113.04 | 113.08 | 113.70 | 113.31 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

### Los Angeles Market

*Los Angeles.*—The local market followed the same pattern as it has previously at the close of a year. Activity was at a minimum with buying interest negligible. Supplies of all materials were adequate in view of present conditions and should show some improvement with accumulation during the present lull. Domestic ammonium sulphate was increased 16c. per ton with no change in price structure announced for Canadian material as yet.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$76.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $100.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.03 per ton bagged, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. $54.87 per ton in bags, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk.

Blood meal—$6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$69-$75 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$135.60 per ton, 60 percent tuna, bulk, f.o.b. San Pedro. $149.60 per ton, nominal, 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Monterey or Los Angeles. $158.20 per ton, nominal, 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent $K_2SO_4$, 86c. per unit, f.o.b.

## Pesticides

DDT has been lowered in price to 23c. per pound for technical by an important producer as a temporary quotation for immediate shipment, freight equalized with recognized competitive points. Indications point to a somewhat later season than usual according to some producers. This opinion is based on reports that the carryover of several important insecticides last season was heavy and that buyers are impressed by the fact that there are no shortages of stocks. Late buying, however, often results in a jam later in the season particularly if the infestation is great. It is stated that a sizable quantity of these carryover inventories have been liquidated at cut prices and that stocks are located in various parts of the country. At present the general market has remained definitely quiet, the holiday season contributing to the slow movement. Judging from trade reports, the market is expected to remain in a rather desultory condition until the latter half of February. Production has continued down in most varieties. Importers have been restocking shelves with pyrethrum and rotenone roots with former prices still current. There is no apparent scarcity of paradichlorobenzene and supplies of copper sulphate have been steadily increasing. Warfarin has experienced a good movement over the final quarter.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## Foot-and-Mouth Disease Lab Post to Dr. Shahan

Dr. Maurice S. Shahan, of the bureau of animal industry, agricultural research administration, has been named director of the Department of Agriculture's Plum Island animal disease research institute, to be located on Plum Island in Long Island Sound, Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the bureau, has announced. The institute will conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases considered dangerous to the livestock industry.

Since August, 1948, Dr. Shahan has administered programs of research on foot-and-mouth disease in foreign countries in which institutions are cooperating with the department. Dr. Shahan joined the bureau of animal industry in 1926 and has served with it since that time. He was located at various field stations until he was transferred to Washington, D. C., in 1934 to conduct research on animal diseases caused by filtrable viruses, with specialized work in epizootiology, and immunology.

In 1947, Dr. Shahan went to Mexico as the first American co-director of the joint Mexican-United States commission for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. In that capacity he was responsible for organizing and directing the beginning of the American phase of the eradication program in Mexico. In August, 1948, he returned to Washington to direct foot-and-mouth disease research for the department.

## Continental Appoints Sandine

John L. Heinlein, general manager of the Continental Can Company's south central district, has announced the appointment of M. D. Sandine as plant manager of the company's two can plants in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Sandine joined Continental in 1948 as a member of the general manager's staff in equipment manufacturing. Prior to his present assignment, he was plant manager at Continental's Syracuse, N. Y. , plant and general manager of the company's defense plant at Coffeyville, Kan.

### Fertilizer Process Paper Offered

The General Industrial Development Corporation, New York, has available a nine-page paper prepared by the company of Saint-Gobain, France, on granulated nitrophosphate fertilizer processes. The paper entitled "Complex Fertilizers," describes the different ways of manufacturing granulated $N_2$-$P_2O_5$-$K_2O$ products and gives details and advantages of the Saint-Gobain process. The process has been in operation for the last eleven years on a large industrial scale in several plants in France. The paper is available through General Industrial at 270 Park avenue, New York 17.

## AEC Releases Twenty-Six More Patents for Public Use

Descriptions of twenty-six patents owned by the US government and held by the Atomic Energy Commission have been transmitted to the Patent Office for registry and listing in the official register of patents. The commission will grant non-exclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents, as part of its program to make non-secret technological information available for use by industry. Commission-held patents and patent applications released for licensing now total 511.

Applicants for licenses should apply to the chief, patent branch, office of the general counsel, AEC, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of these patents may be obtained from the Patent Office.

## DuPont Kinetic Division Opens Office in Midwest

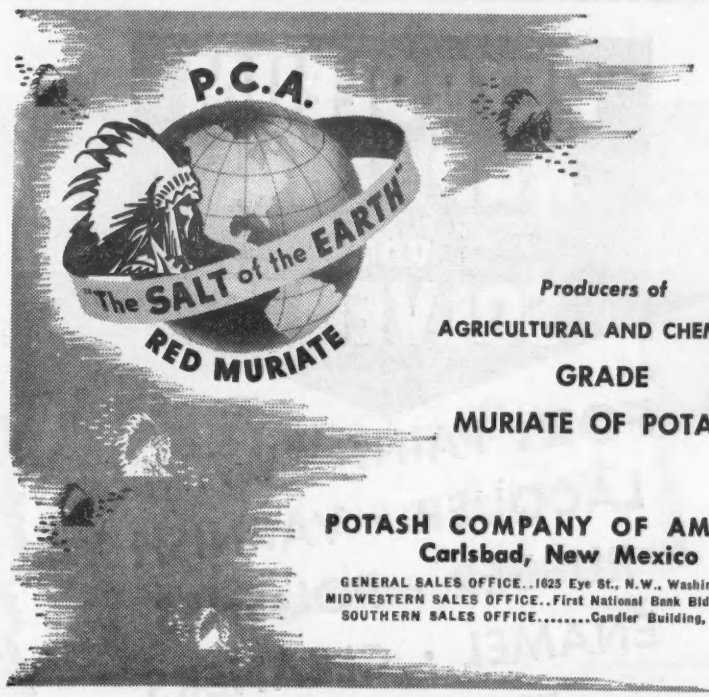
The kinetic chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has opened a midwestern district sales office in Chicago to handle sales of "Freon" fluorinated hydro-carbon propellents to the growing aerosol market.

Glenn A. Piper, jr., has been assigned as sales representative in charge of the office and will provide complete technical service to aerosol loaders and marketers throughout the district.

### *Trade Briefs*

**Roy C. Jones,** of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, has been awarded an honorary life membership in the Southern Seedmen's Association.

**James R. Wheatley** has joined the market development group for "Crag" agricultural chemicals, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company has announced.

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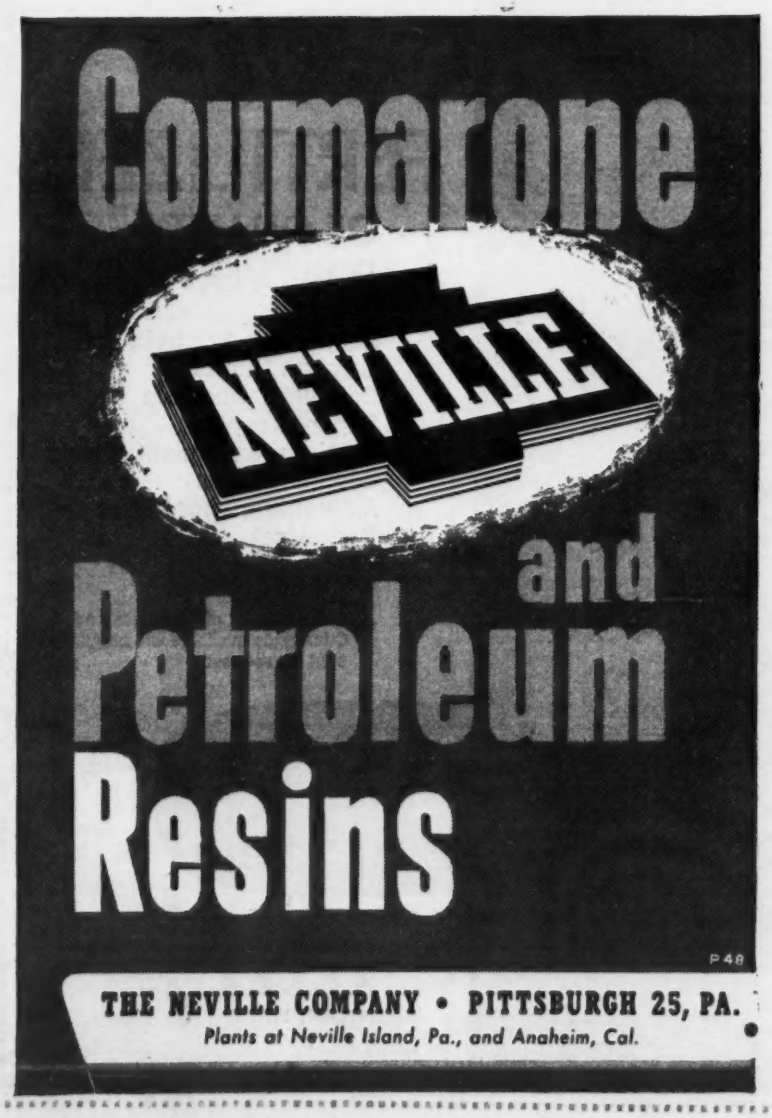


# Petroleum Derivatives

Price movements were noted in liquefied petroleum gases and in fuel oils, as seasonal influences affected the supply picture. Changes in prices were limited in the parts of the country they covered, however, and were not extensive enough to affect the index. Orders for propane and butane increased, tightening supplies in some areas and setting some manufacturers' shipping dates a little behind schedule. The availability of all heating fuels remained satisfactory and gave no indication as yet of critical shortages.

The government's demands for toluol increased over their already extensive levels, tightening the pinch felt by industrial users of the material. No easing in the situation was indicated by a consideration of current production figures. Xylol was in a position of somewhat easier availability, production being maintained at rates capable of filling most, if not all demands. Intermediates and aliphatics presented no problems to consumers, as their supply position remained good. Price schedules for solvents were steady and showed no inclination to change.

Industrial demand for refined waxes showed a strong tone as orders continued at an active pace. Manufacturers reported maintaining a good balance between production and demand, enabling consumers of both microcrystalline and paraffin waxes to obtain their requirements without diffculty. The demand for petrolatums and white mineral oils presented no immediate difficulties for manufacturers, as reports indicated that the closing year would be better than the previous one. The outlook for the coming quarter offered uncertainties, however, as to the continuation of the current rate of demand.

**Cleaners' Naphtha**—Although demand has remained active, no exceptionally large requirements were noted during the past week. The current rate of consumption has been met by producers of the material without difficulty and production has been maintained at a satisfactory level. No factors in the production situation indicated any immediate changes.

**Mineral Spirits**—Most material available from current production was required to satisfy industrial demands, leaving very little if any unsold material in manufacturers inventories. The condition of balance was expected to be maintained in the immediate future, with the material sold at unchanged prices.

**Stoddard Solvent**—Consumers requiring the material found it available in ample amounts and at unchanged prices. Manufacturers maintained production at levels that guaranteed prompt shipments for orders of any normal amounts, stating that they forsaw no immediate change in the comfortable supply position of the material. At the same time market demands continued brisk and gave no indication of slackening.

**Toluol**—An unrelieved condition of shortage carried over into the new year as a result of demands that have increased even over the extensive levels of recent months. Demands for military purposes accounted for a great portion of the total demand for the material. The government requirements include large amounts for aviation gasoline as well as for nitration. These requirements reached a size and urgency that has recently warranted issuance of written directives. The difficulty experienced by the industrial user in obtaining his requirements was considerable, as the amount available from current production could by no means cover his needs and satisfy military demands as well. The price position of the material showed no change, remaining steady as it has for a considerable period of time.

**Xylol**—Considerable interest has been shown in the material of late, a certain amount of this interest resulting from the critical state of toluol supplies. The limited availability of this material naturally caused users to turn to alternates, of which xylol was one of the foremost. The increased demand resulting from this shift in interest was met for the most part without difficulty, although manufacturers experienced an obstacle in the fact that any facilities operated for the production of toluol were unavailable for the production of xylol. The price structure was maintained evenly and showed no inclination to fluctuate.

### *Price Trends*

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month |
|---|---|---|
| 104.13 | 104.13 | 104.13 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Lighter Fractions

**LPG's**—The position of easy availability and abundant supply that has characterized liquefied petroleum gases in recent months was altered in many areas by the advent of cold weather, which brought sharply increased orders and lower inventories. Supplies have tightened up but not to the degree that a critical state can be foreseen, most shipments to customers being made within a few days of promised delivery dates. Prices in some areas where the demand has been heavier have reflected this tighter status by moving upward, but in most areas there have been no changes in previously quoted prices for both propane and butane.

## Waxes

**Microcrystalline**—The refined wax market presented a healthy aspect as demand remained active and prices generally held steady. Although some price cutting was reported in the trade, it was confined chiefly to quotations for blended waxes for government requirements. The requirements for industrial uses showed increases, according to several manufacturers, and most current production was taken to fill these demands. Some observers reported feeling uncertainty concerning the level of demand during the coming months, but this uncertainty appeared to have small justification in the current strong position of the market.

**Paraffin**—The material moved well as industrial users maintained an active demand. Production was held at a level that enabled manufacturers to offer satisfactory shipping schedules for most orders, but that did not allow sizable increases in inventories. Prices held steady as previously quoted and currently showed no tendency to fluctuate.

## Miscellaneous

**Crude Oil**—Production of crude petroleum during October was 6,518,000 barrels daily, Bureau of Mines figures revealed. The figures showed no change from the previous month, as increases in Texas, Kansas and Louisiana were balanced by decreases in Wyoming and Oklahoma.

Oil well completions for the month of October totaled 1,794, an increase of 134 from the September total, as reported by the Bureau of Mines.

Total stocks of refined products amounted to 406,628,000 barrels on October 31, a decline of 1.9 million barrels during the month. This figure included declines in stocks of finished gasoline, residual fuel stocks and kerosene, along with increases in distillate fuel stocks and unfinished gasoline.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products for the week ended December 27 averaged 976,200 barrels per day, an American Petroleum Institute report indicated. This figure represented a decline from the total during the four weeks ended December 27, which reached 1,067,900 barrels per day.

**White Mineral Oils**—Production figures indicated that at the end of the year the industry was ahead of 1951, finishing a year during which demand has been maintained steadily, with increases noted in the final quarter. The sizable production figures enabled manufacturers to fill current demands without difficulty. Material was offered at unchanged prices, quotations remaining firm.

### *Crude Oil Stocks*

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 20, totaled 271,784,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 269,541,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,243,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,080,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 163,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## Crude Output of 8,150,000 Barrels a Day Is Predicted

Petroleum refiners in the United States expect to have an affective capacity for production from about 8,150,000 barrels a day of crude by the end of 1953 and about 8,300,000 barrels a day by the end of 1954, a survey by the Petroleum Administration for Defense has disclosed. Capacity as of January 1, 1955, would be about one million barrels a day above that of the begining of 1952, according to the survey.

Other figures made public are these:—

Capacity for usable output from catalytic crackers in the refineries is scheduled to rise from 1,991,744 barrels a day at the beginning of 1952 to 2,497,910 barrels a day a tthe beginning of 1954 and 2,649,471 barrels a day at the beginning of 1955.

Total capacity for all catalytic reforming—for production of gasoline, chemicals, and solvents—is scheduled to rise from 115,585 barrels a day at the beginning of 1952 to 316,953 barrels a day at the beginning of 1954 and 420,853 barrels a day at the beginning of 1955.

Recovery of propylene at the refineries is scheduled to rise from 69,494 barrels a day at the beginning of 1952 to 92,669 barrels a day at the beginning of 1954 and 100,395 barrels a day at the beginning of 1955.

Recovery of butylenes is scheduled to rise from 127,511 barrels a day at the beginning of 1952 to 153,718 barrels a day at the beginning of 1954 and 162,953 barrels a day at the beginning of 1955.

Recovery of isobutane from refineries is scheduled to rise from 109,370 barrels a day at the beginning of 1952 to 133,590 barrels a day at the beginning of 1954 and 146,592 barrels a day at the beginning of 1955.

## Sherwood Ups Cuno

Robert E. Cuno, formerly of the Chicago office of the Sherwood Refining Company, Gretna, La., has been appointed sales manager for the southern division, comprising, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

### *Trade Briefs*

**L. L. Aubert** has been elected president of the Western Oil and Gas Association.

**Lion Oil Company** has announced the completion of its Mary No. 1 well in Coke County, Tex.

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*In Canada:*
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# Coal Chemicals

The only price changes which affected the index of this market last week were changes in benzol schedules at a few shipping points.

Another producer reduced the schedules for the cresols and cresylic acid coming down to meet the competition. This reduction, however, was from the outside of the range of quotations already established. A reduction similar in character for natural phenol eliminated the range of producer quotations for the 82 percent and 92 percent grades.

The light oils have continued to move as well as they had been going. Producers reported that demand for coaltar benzol was very good. The toluol market was still very tight due to heavy government needs and good industrial demand. It was said that demand for coaltar xylol was also very good. Buying here has been stepped up by the fact that the toluol market was so tight. Many consumers have switched to xylol from toluol.

The tar acids have shown a slight improvement in demand levels in the past few weeks. Nevertheless, producers felt that there was still a long way to go for them. Imported cresylic acid was moving at the same pace. Then again, some importers said that ADF acid has slowed down some in the past few weeks.

The picture of the naphthalene market has been rather consistent no matter where one looks. In the import or the domestic market activity is very slow. Naphthalene sales are not where producers or importers would like to see them. Phthalic anhydride has been moving quite well. Producers looked for continued good demand. One source felt that increased phthalic production facilities would not greatly change the picture in naphthalene immediately, but a long range pickup in volume might be expected.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operation rate for the week ending January 3, was scheduled to be 106.9 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,220,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with actual production of 2,133,000 tons the previous week, and 2,180,000 tons one month ago.

## Basic Products

**Benzol**—There were some further price changes at various producer shipping points for this material last week. The advances in schedules ranged from 1½c. to 1¾c. per gallon. New schedules advanced the price in Philadelphia by 1¾c. to make a range of 38¾c. to 39c. per gallon. An advance of 1½c. in the Pittsburgh district changed the outside of the range by ½c. making the range from 30c. to 36½c. per gallon. The quotation at Syracuse became 38¾c. per gallon.

Other changes in benzol schedules were still anticipated, but there was no indication when they would take place. All of the recent changes represented increased costs which have been allowed to be passed on by producers through changes in OPS rulings.

The market conditions for benzol have not changed, insofar as supply and demand were concerned. Producers were moving their output along very well. It was said that demand for coaltar benzol was very strong. Coaltar material has a price advantage on petroleum material and imported benzol, which accounts for the fact that some of the other material has not been moving as well as it had in the past. Imported benzol was still being bought in substantial volumes. But producers were inclined to accept the material at a slower rate than they had in the past. Consumption of benzol was definitely up over the levels of the slower summer months, but it was not as high as it was in previous high levels.

**Creosote**—One source stated that the market for this material looked healthy. There was a fairly good demand for creosote. Producers were able to supply ordinary consumers needs. But, a man would have to spread a large order out among various producers in order to get enough material together, it was said. Railroad buying was good, it was added. Recent bids for contracts indicated that the prices were firm, inasmuch as there was no tendency towards shading of prices.

**Cresols**—The supply and demand relationship of this market has not changed appreciably in recent weeks. Producers have reported slightly more activity during the past few weeks, but there was still room for considerable improvement in the market. Supplies were sufficient for current needs of consumers.

Another producer reduced its schedules for this tar acid by 2½c. per pound. Current quotations of technical material 50 percent below 204°C. in tankcar quantities, were within a range of 12c. to 12¼c. per pound. Carloads of returnable drums were at 13¼c. per pound, while non-returnable drums were 13.3c. per pound. Less than carloads of returnable drums were 13¾c. per pound and non-returnable drums were 13.6c. per pound.

The reduction eliminated the price range for USP cresol and created a single level for tankcars, which was 13c. per pound. Carlots of returnable drums were 14c. per pound, while non-returnable drums were 14.3c. per pound. Less than carlots of returnable drums were 14.5c. per pound and non-returnable drums were 14.6c. per pound.

**Cresylic Acid**—Another producer reduced its schedules of domestic coaltar material last week, coming down to the competitive level established a few weeks ago. The reduction eliminated the range of quotations of the various grades of acid, on a tankcar basis.

Current quotations of acid 207°C. or above, were 90c. per gallon in tankcars, $1.01 per gallon in non-returnable drums carlots, 98c. per gallon in returnable drums, carlots, and $1.04 per gallon for less than carlots of non-returnable drums, or $1.03 per gallon in returnable drums in less carlots.

Schedules for 204° to 207°C. material became 95c. per gallon in tankcars. Carlots were at $1.03 per gallon for returnable drums and $1.06 per gallon for non-returnable drums, while less than carlots were $1.08 per gallon on a returnable drum basis, and $1.09 per gallon in non-returnable drums.

Importers reported that ADF acid was still moving at the same pace as it had been moving. Some sources have been reporting fairly good activity, and other importers have said that they were not moving too much material. What was being sold, was still moving within the range of 85c. to $1.00 per gallon. Reports of material being sold under that level were pretty well tied to off-grade acid, importers felt. Standard ADF acid still demanded the 85c. price. Some sources felt that the market had grown a bit dull in recent weeks.

**Naphthalene**—The market for this material has not shown any real signs of picking up yet. Producers have been moving crude naphthalene slowly, but would like to see more activity. One source said that it did not see where there would be more immediate activity for naphthalene with the forthcoming increases in phthalic anhydride production capacity. However, it was felt that naphthalene sales would be greater in a long term view, because of increased phthalic output.

Importers' quotations of 78-degree hot-pressed naphthalene were still at the 3.85c. per pound level last week. However, it was said that 4c. per pound could no longer be obtained. Hence, the outside of the range was dropped off the list of quotations. Imported crude material has

### *Price Trends*

**Advanced**
Benzol, pure, nitration, Phila., Syracuse, 1¾c. per gal.

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Jan. 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 113.47 | 113.47 | 113.51 | 113.88 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

### *Coal Chemicals*

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending January 3, was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonia liquid, $NH_3$ | lbs. | 1,026,414 |
| Ammonium sulphate | lbs. | 36,933,099 |
| Benzol | gals. | 3,663,645 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 16,464,153 |
| Creosote oil | gals. | 682,298 |
| Naphthalene, crude | lbs. | 2,625,365 |
| Pyridin, refined | lbs. | 31,148 |
| Toluol | gals. | 717,896 |
| Xylol | gals. | 202,823 |

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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not been moving very well. Suppliers described the market as being dull.

**Phenol**—Producers continued to report a fair amount of activity in this market. One producer of synthetic material said that "phenol was moving pretty well." Most producers of synthetic and natural phenol alike, agreed that things could be better.

A good part of the current activity in phenol was being supported by demand from phenolic resins and adhesives. Activity in this direction looked as if it would hold up pretty well.

Recent price changes in synthetic phenol prices precipitated reductions in natural phenol schedules. Last week another producer of natural material came down to meet competition. Current quotations of 90-92 percent material were at 17c. per pound in tankcars, 18¾c. per pound in carlots, and 19½c. per pound in less than carlots. The 82-84 percent material was quoted at 16½c. per pound in tankcars, 18¼c. per pound in carlots, and 19c. per pound in less than carlots.

USP synthetic material was being sold at 18c. per pound in tankcars, 19¾c. per pound for carlots, and 20½c. per pound for less than carlots.

**Pyridin**—There were no significant changes in the market for this tar base. Producers have been unable to take care of all of the demand for 2-degree pyridin. Demand has been strong enough to keep this material in short supply for a long while. However, the shortages of the current market have not seemed to have been as critical as they were in former times. One source stated that there wasn't the constant claim of consumers for deliveries that there used to be. In spite of this situation, producers believe that they can still sell more pyridin than they are currently producing. There are enough already established uses of 2-degree material to keep producers going at capacity rates for a long while. In addition, there are some potential new uses which have been temporarily shelved, until such a time as when pyridin is available.

Prices have remained at their previously established levels. It was said that prices were not likely to change for those producers who buy crudes to produce their 2-degree pyridin until OPS does something in the way of price relief. The only other possibility for an increase in pyridin for tar processors would be in an advance of crude prices, which might be passed on as an added cost. Consequently, an increase due to a change in crude prices would not help producers who were making pyridin from crudes, because it would only mean additional cost.

**Toluol**—Demand for this solvent has been very heavy. Producers have been unable to supply all of the needs of both industry and defense purposes. One source stated that consumers which normally keep 30 to 40 day inventories have had to cut their stocks down so far that they were using the material they were currently buying just about as fast as it came in. Thus the stocks which are ordinarily a cushion against emergencies, no longer exist. It was felt that there was little probability that any change in the situation was forthcoming in the next month or two.

**Xylol**—The market for this material was in an excellent balance, one source stated. Demand has been very good. Another source stated that producers could sell several times the amount of coaltar material being made. It was felt that some of the demand has come from the fact that the toluol market is in such short supply. Consumers which ordinarily prefer toluol to xylol, when both are available, take the latter in times of shortages. These consumers, plus the regular users of xylol, have created a good amount of activity in this market. Producers anticipated that current demand levels would be sustained fairly well during the first part of this year. Prices have remained at their old schedules.

## Dyes

**Chrome, blue black R**—According to the Tariff Commission, production of C.I. 202 was 125,500 pounds in September. The production in August was not available.

**Direct black, EW**—The Tariff Commission report indicated that output of C.I. 581 was 500,092 pounds in September, compared with 386,823 pounds in August.

**Naphthol AS**—According to Tariff Commission figures, September production of F.P. 302 was 62,074 pounds, against 64,273 pounds in August.

## Intermediates

**Anilin**—This dyestuff intermediate has been moving along better, a source said. Production has increased as the demand


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became heavier. Consumer requirements have not exceeded producers capacities for production thus far, so there have been no particular problems with the availability of material. One source reported that its production has been at capacity levels in order to take care of the current demand. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated at this time.

**Anthraquinone**—Supplies of this dyestuff material have been short for the past month or more. It was felt that the lost production due to a strike in one producing plant has decreased the supply sufficiently to put a crimp in supplies. Demand has been good. One source felt that the market will continue in its current hand-to-mouth basis of operations for the next several months. The supply situation has not been critical, but producers have been unable to build any backlog of material to take care of any possible future surges in demand.

**Betanaphthol**—There was still a good demand for this dyestuff intermediate. Producers were moving the material well. Supplies were adequate for the current requirements of consumers. Prices have held the line.

**Diphenylyguanidin**—Demand for rubber chemicals has been very heavy. Producers have been able to keep up with consumer requirements of diphenylguanidin even though production has been running at full capacity. It was felt that there would be continued good activity in this market during the next several months. There have been no changes in the price schedules for this material.

**Maleic Anhydride**—Demand for this intermediate was said to be better. Producers have been moving the material well. Much of the current buying was for production of synthetic resins used in the furniture trade. A source also stated that maleic producers were watching the development of the market and uses of fiber glass reinforced polyester resins. A potentially large use of maleic anhydride exists here since it is used in making the polyesters. It was expected to take a little time for large volume uses to develop, but producers were keeping a watchful eye on the progress of a good potential market for maleic anhydride.

**Mercaptobenzothiazole** — A source reported that demand for this material has been very good. Producers were currently running at full production capacity. It was said that suppliers have been able to keep up with the demand. Activity during the next several months was expected to be very good. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

The market for the disulphide presented the same picture as MBT. Demand was heavy and appeared to be strong enough to last for the next several months at the same levels. Supply was adequate for current requirements, but producers were running close to their limits at full production.

**Paraphenylphenol**—The market for this material has not changed in the past several months. Producers have not been able to take care of all requirements. A large share of the present output has been going for government requirements. Paraphenylphenol derived synthetic resins are used in substantial volume by the government for making protective coatings. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

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# Textile and Leather Chemicals

In virtually all sections of this market, there was a dearth of orders and trading volume, due primarily to the characteristic holiday lull and lack of buying interest, combined with the deposition of industrial consumers to let inventories ride to a minimum at the year-end. However, the yearend slump was not regarded as anything serious, and by the middle of January it was confidently expected in all quarters that a resumption of normal trading would be made. Already, on some items there was a substantial volume of orders on the books for early 1953 delivery.

Because of these background factors in the market, there was no tendency for prices to slide, and a firm and unchanged price position was maintained at the yearend on all items. Wattle bark and quebracho were among the strongest items in the field of tanning materials, and cutch was said to be doing fairly well.

Starches of all types, including sago and tapioca flours were firm and unchanged in a yearend market characterized by adequate supply against hardly more than a fair demand. Corn sugars and dextrins were unchanged and current prices were felt likely to carry over into the early weeks of the new year.

### *Price Trends*

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Jan. 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101.15 | 101.15 | 101.16 | 101.93 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

## Chemicals

**Bichromates**—Deliveries against former contracts were in light request. Consumer interest was fairly active for requirements during the first quarter of next year. A fair volume of business has been booked to date at current prices for early next year delivery. Market was firm and quotably unchanged.

**Sodium Acetate**—Business was reported confined to small lots for actual needs. Supplies were adequate and maintained at former quotations.

**Sodium Hydrosulphite**—On a freight allowed basis, this item held firm in price at 24½ cents per pound in carlots, and at 25 cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Demand was said to be active against a fair supply position. No change from the year-end market position was expected at the new year, except for a generally increased buying pattern early in the first quarter.

**Sodium Sulphoricinoleate**—No prices were as yet available on this item, and the market remained inactive.

**Sulphonated Oils**—Demand was limited to small lots for actual needs. Prices were without change and well held, except for tallow.

## Sizing Materials

**Blood Albumin**—Stocks were said to be ample to more than take care of all requirements. The year-end demand was characteristically slow between the holidays. Consumers were keeping their inventories low for the close-out of this year's business, because they were fully aware that replacement stocks would be promptly available from plentiful producer inventories. Prices were firm and unchanged from the range of 70 to 80 cents per pound, depending upon quantity and quality. The feeling was fairly general that mid-January would see an increase in consumer demand.

**Corn Dextrin**—Prices remained unchanged from schedules in effect the previous week, as business assumed a quite bleak tone characteristic of the holiday and year-end season. Added to the usual holiday inactivity, was the tendency on the part of industrial consumers to keep inventories at a minimum for the close-out of this year's business. This, of course, meant that the overall business picture was not as dull as business volume would indicate, and a spurt in orders was looked for at the middle of January, with sustained good business volume for the balance of the first quarter.

Gum dextrin in paper bags, carlots, New York, was listed at $8.95 per 100 pounds, canary at $8.69, dark at $8.79, and white at $8.53. Cotton bags were listed 25 cents per hundred higher. There was nothing in the market which would indicate any immediate change in the present price levels.

**Corn Starch**—Sellers were not the least concerned about the yearend lull in trading, because every indication was that this was only seasonal, and that by the second week in January, ordering would be resumed at a good rate. Meanwhile, price schedules were unchanged from those of the previous week, and nothing in the current market picture indicated any immediate price adjusting.

**Corn Sugar**—Tanners grade was firmly priced at $7.31 per pound in carlot quantities, packaged in paper bags. Current demand was relatively slow, against a quite adequate supply position.

**Egg Albumen**—There was the usual holiday lull in trading coupled with consumer inventory reduction which made business slow at the yearend, but there was no particular concern about it in any quarter, since all indications pointed to a resumption of consumer buying early in the first quarter. The year closed with flake in the range of $2.61 to $2.63 per pound, powder at $2.65 to $2.67, and technical upwards of $1.01.

**Egg Yolk**—The production of egg yolk was hampered by the existence of a fairly heavy stock position, against limited demand. However, the new year was expected to bring an upswing in demand for edible material, and the result was a steady price position at the year end in which material was quoted at 95c. to 97c. per pound. In order to keep inventories down at the yearend, consumers realizing that there were ample stocks available at producing plants, tended to do hand to mouth buying.

**Starches**—The market was quiet, both with respect to buying interest and price structures, at the yearend. A steady price pattern, unchanged from former levels, was expected to carry over into the new year on potato, rice, and wheat starches. Both sago and tapioca flours were unchanged.

## Tanning Materials

**Cutch**—Prices were firm at 8¼c. per pound, ex dock, plus duty and demand was said to be holding up well against current limited offerings.

**Mangrove Bark**—Yearend buying was exceedingly slow, but this was felt in most quarters to be entirely seasonal, and there was no price shading in order to move material. Carlot ton quantities ex dock was firm at $79.00 to $80.00 per ton for 38 percent tannin material from Africa, while South American was quoted on the same basis at $58.50 to $66.00 per ton.

**Myrobalans**—Buying interest was very light on all grades because of the inclination of tanners to hold inventories to a minimum at the yearend. The lack of trading, however, had no adverse effect upon the firmness of the present price structure. J-1 material of the ordinary type in bags exdock, held to $47.00 per ton, while assorted was unchanged at $48.50 per ton, and crushed at $65.00 to $66.00 per ton. There was little trading in the 53 percent Indian extract.

**Quebracho**—Buying on the part of tanners and oil well drillers was reported as light so far as sales at the year end was concerned, but orders for early 1953 delivery were said to be of good volume, No change in price could be foreseen in the immediate future.

**Sumac**—There was not enough leaf on the market for sufficient trading to establish a price, and until there is, nominal prices based on buyers ideas hung around $110 per ton ex dock.

**Valonia**—Price patterns were unchanged on this item last week, and the feeling was expressed that current levels would prevail for the early part of the new year. Trading was seasonally quiet.

**Wattle**—This item was said to be subject to limited offers, and the market tone was accordingly firm. Prices were held at $104 per ton ex dock for fair average material, while merchantable ranged from $100 to $101 per ton. Ex dock duty prices on South African extract remained at 11⅛c. and East African at 10⅞c. per pound.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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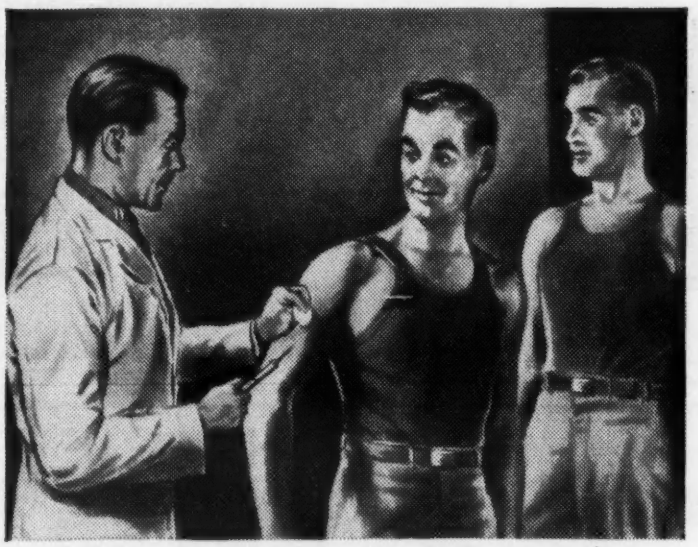

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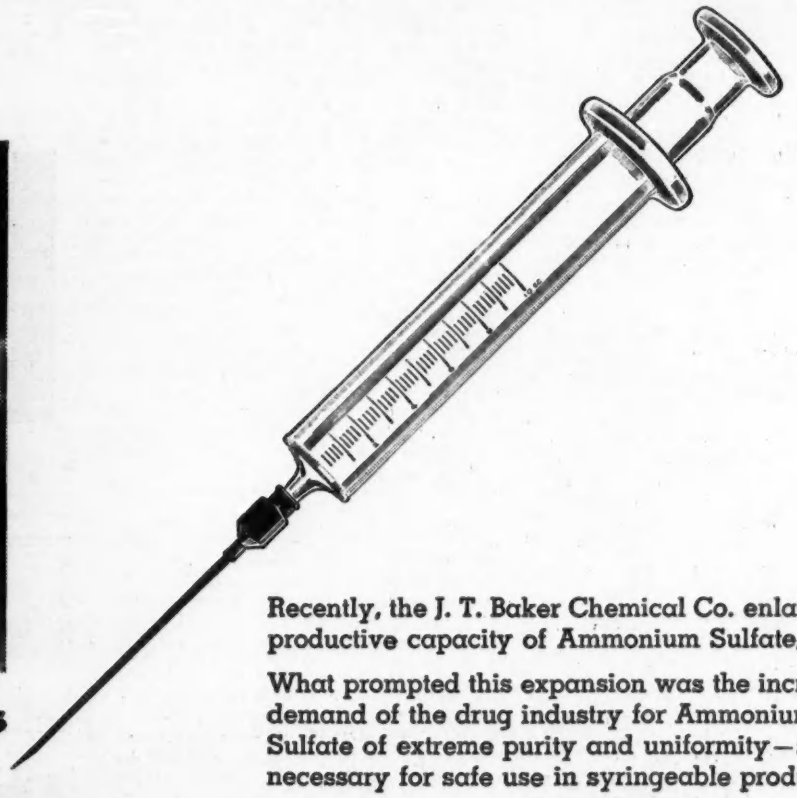

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# Baker Chemicals

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# Drugs and Fine Chemicals

There was one price reduction last week which went into effect on January 1, 1953. This was in synthetic, secondary butyl acetate which was reduced ¾c. per pound. This price cut was the natural consequence of the reduction in normal butyl acetate some months ago. Aside from this price move, the market was quiet as is usually the case during Christmastide.

The glycerin market continued strong. Demand for both refined and crude glycerin was heavy. Refined prices remained firm while the crude material was nominally quoted due to its scarcity. Castor beans were quiet and unchanged with quotations continuing on a nominal basis. Menthol continued weak with trading virtually at a standstill. Blackstrap molasses prices were without change and it was doubtful weather the market would go any lower in view of the price settlement made with feed mixers on the 1952 crop by the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute.

The alcohol market was steady. Demand was only fair despite the fact that, effective January 1, 1953, the alcohol schedules of at least two additional producers were slated to be advanced to the levels prevailing prior to November 10, 1952. At least two producers were known to have not gone along on the increase, to date, and it remained a matter for conjecture as to whether they would. Fermentation alcohol producers were reportedly in a good position, both as to supply and raw material costs, for the coming year.

Acetone demand was said to be excellent while supplies were keeping in balance with consumption. The production loss as a result of the strike enforced shutdown of a major producer earlier in 1952 has been offset. Price schedules remained unchanged at levels which were slightly more than cost, according to some observers.

The ester solvents, amyl, butyl and ethyl acetates, which are used as lacquer components and diluents were in fair demand with prices unchanged. A possible revision of fermentation produced alkyl ester prices was considered feasible in view of the renewed price activity in the alcohol market.

**Acetone**—Demand for this ketone was said to be at good levels while supplies were proving adequate for demand. Acetone production has apparently fully recovered from the production lost earlier this year when a major producer was strike bound for over two months. Fortunately the recovery in acetone production came at a time when demand began to be stepped up and a possible shortage was avoided.

The use of acetone as a solvent in the plastic field has increased according to reports received. A major use for acetone has been the production of a ketone compound which enters into the manufacture of intermediates used in production of acetate fibers and plastics.

Acetone prices continued without change, and with, incidentally a narrow profit margin for producers. Acetone schedules have not changed in over two years. Acetone was currently quoted at 8½c. per pound, in tanks.

**Alcohol**—Demand for industrial alcohol was at fair levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry. To date, all major producers of industrial alcohol, with the exception of one major fermentation and one major synthetic producer have restored their price schedules to those existing prior to November 10, 1952. Effective on that date the price of alcohol was reduced to 40c. per gallon for the pure. Some weeks ago a major synthetic producer announced that his schedules would be reinstated to levels prevailing in February in an attempt to add stability to the alcohol price shructure. Shortly thereafter, this move, which was, in effect, an advance of 15c. per gallon was followed by other producers. As mentioned previously, two major producers have not advanced their prices in line with the rest of the market nor have they signified any intention of doing so.

The relatively recent reactivation of additional butadiene from alcohol facilities by the government has excited considerable interest in the trade. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that three months stocks of alcohol were on hand and that intentions were to maintain a forward three months supply during production. This operation was expected to consume something like 72,000,000 gallons annually. This figure has been bruited about in the trade but has no official confirmation by the authorities and most probably constitutes wishful thinking. Whether synthetic rubber production will reach the production expected remained a matter for conjecture since automotive production in the coming year may not reach the goals set by the industry due more to consumer resistance than to the limit of availability of sufficient materials. The announced resolve of the auto industry to attempt to produce some 6,000,000 vehicles in 1953 was definitely a factor in the planned expansion of synthetic rubber production.

## *Price Trends*

**Advanced**

None

**Reduced**

Butyl acetate, synthetic, secondary, ¾c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Jan. 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 91.74 | 91.74 | 92.82 | 101.01 |

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

**Ascorbic Acid**—Demand for this material was said to be fair while supplies were ample for current inquiry. Prices were firm following the price reduction in vitamin C some time ago.

Producers report that the use of ascorbic acid in the frozen food industry has been heavy and there were indications, according to some observers, that its consumption in this particular industry will continue to increase, both in diversification and volume. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry.

**Butyl Acetate**—Demand for butyl acetate was reportedly fair and unchanged from the levels of the past few months. Prices were without change while supplies were adequate.

Synthetic secondary butyl acetate was currently quoted at 10¾c. per pound in tankcars with drum carlots listed at 12½c. and less carlots at 13¼c. per pound.

**Castor Oil**—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 1,115,250 pounds, as compared with 5,100,600 the previous week, and 2,037,150 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 1,070,000 pounds, as against the 2,436,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 1,582,000 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 120,192,150 pounds, compared with 2,037,150 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 76,205,600 pounds, as against the 1,582,000 pounds brought in during the same period of last year.

**Ethyl Ether**—Supplies of solvent grade ethyl ether were reportedly ample for current inquiry. Demand for anesthesia grade was steady with supplies adequate to meet current needs. With the upsurge in industrial production expected to reach its peak this year, producers of ethyl ether anticipated an increase in consumption of this material in coming months. Already there has appeared to be somewhat of a pickup in industrial consumption of ethyl ether some observers report. Prices were currently quoted at 13¾c. per pound in tankcars for the USP solvent grade with drum carlots at 15¾c. and less than carlots 1c. per pound higher. These prices have held steady throughout the past year.

**Glycerin** — Demand for glycerin continued strong. Supplies of refined grades remained on the tight side, although consumers were getting what they needed. Deliveries were delayed somewhat in the case of large orders, it was said. With an increasing amount of detergents being produced to the detriment of soap consumption, it was expected that the present situation would continue for some time.

Supplies of crude have been short. Currently, crude glycerin has been coming in from abroad but the amount landed has not been sufficient to alleviate, to any great extent, the critical domestic supply situation. Crude prices were currently quoted at 29c. per pound for the soaplye and 32 for the saponification crude. These prices were on a nominal basis since there was little crude glycerin available.

**Menthol**—The market in this commodity continued spotty. Buying was in small lots

*For Late Market Developments, See Page* 4


## ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT ROCHE VITAMIN A

Q. *What is Roche vitamin A?*

A. It is vitamin A, the product of a synthesis which starts with Citral, from lemon grass oil. It is identical biologically with the vitamin A from other sources, such as fish livers. A Roche research team directed by Dr. Otto Isler announced their famous synthesis in 1947. This successful, economical process is now used to produce vitamin A of superb quality by the tons at Roche Park.

Q. *Does Roche vitamin A have a "fishy" odor or taste?*

A. None whatever, nor is there any "fishy burp." In fact, Roche vitamin A has almost no odor or taste and so is preferred for pharmaceutical preparations.

Q. *Will I be able to get a steady supply of Roche vitamin A?*

A. You will. The entire commercial needs of the food and pharmaceutical industries of the United States and Canada could be met from our Nutley plant.

Q. *Can I be sure of a "standard" product?*

A. You can. Roche vitamin A is manufactured under strict laboratory control. It is more stable. It is uniform. The regular commercial types of Roche material, if diluted to 50,000 to 65,000 units per gram will meet the specifications of U.S.P. XIV for oleovitamin A. It is a product of excellent quality.

Q. *What about price?*

A. Roche vitamin A is not subject to wide fluctuation of price, as has been true with vitamin A from natural sources. This can mean large savings for you as there is no need to carry large inventories as was the case prior to the introduction of Roche vitamin A in 1950. Never before has the purchaser been assured of such low prices, consistent with quality and uniformity.

Q. *How is Roche vitamin A packed?*

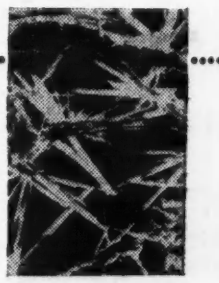
A. All Roche vitamin A is packed under conditions which assure its stability in customary shipment and storage.

Q. *Can I get help from Roche in using vitamin A in my products?*

A. Certainly. The technical experts at Roche are ready at all times to help you. If you need samples, please send your requests to the Vitamin Division. For years many industries—canning, baking, milling, pharmaceutical manufacturing—have looked to Roche as their headquarters for information about, and supplies of, vitamins. It is important to you that Roche specializes in the manufacture of vitamins.

Q. *Is Roche vitamin A available in different types and potencies?*

A. It is. The following table shows the types most popular in pharmaceutical manufacturing.



| TYPE | DESCRIPTION | POTENCY | ADDITIVE* |
|---|---|---|---|
| P1MO | Vitamin A palmitate | 1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram | Edible oil only for standardization |
| P1.3 | Vitamin A palmitate | Ranging between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram | None |
| A1MO | Vitamin A acetate | 1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram | Edible oil only for standardization |

*Antioxidants or other additives are included on customer's specifications.

*Notes:* Type P1MO has less tendency to crystallize during storage and handling than higher concentrations of vitamin A palmitate and acetate.

Type P1.3 is more susceptible to crystallization than type P1MO but can be handled without difficulty when using certain precautions.

Two other types of vitamin A palmitate and acetate are also available. They may be used for research and special production in which special handling can be provided. They are: Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1,650,000 to 1,800,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram and Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2,900,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram.

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- Duboisine
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- Esculin
- Eserine
- Helenin
- Homatropine
- Hydrastine
- Hydrastinine
- Hyoscine
- Hyoscyamine
- Jalap Resin
- Lobeline
- Ouabain
- Pelletierine
- Physostigmine
- Picrotoxin
- Pilocarpine
- Podophyllin
- Powdered Extracts
- Quassin
- Rutin
- Sanguinarine
- Scammony Resin
- Scopolamine
- Solid Extracts
- Sparteine
- Strophanthin
- Strychnine
- Yohimbine

for the most part, with consumers taking care of immediate needs. The large consumers of menthol have been buying cautiously since the market has been trending downward for over a year.

**Methanol**—Demand for methanol was reported to be at good levels. Since a substantial proportion of the synthetic methanol produced is converted into formaldehyde, the current strong demand for methanol can be attributed largely to the heavy consumption of formaldehyde by both the plywood and plastics industries. In the former, formaldehyde is consumed in large quantities in urea formaldehyde and phenol-formaldehyde bonding resins.

It has been estimated that approximately ⅓ of the annual methanol production goes into antifreeze. Methanol based antifreeze continues to enjoy a substantial price advantage over glycol based types.

According to long range weather predictions, temperatures this winter are expected to plunge lower than they have in recent years and this factor was said to be primarily responsible for the sustained demand for methanol from antifreeze formulators.

**Milk Powder**—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was weak. There were plentiful supplies for light demand. Purchases of skimmed milk powder by the CCC during the week December 18 to 23 inclusive, totaled 3,098,344 pounds at 17c. per pound of spray process, roller process, none. The cumulative total of the former aggregated 48,864,905 pounds, to date while the latter totaled 273,270 pounds during the same period.

The market in spray process dry whole milk was barely steady with offerings plentiful for current inquiry. Roller process domestic stocks were mostly made on order.

Manufacturers' stocks of total nonfat dry milk solids were 135,012,000 pounds at the end of October, the highest for the date in 18 years of record, up 64 percent from a year earlier and 178 percent from the 5-year average for the date. Spray-dried nonfat milk stocks were 102,472,000 pounds, the highest in 10 years of record for the date, up 50 percent from the year earlier and more than double the 5-year average for the period. Roller-dried nonfat milk stocks totaled 32,540,000 pounds at the end of October. They were the highest for the date in 10 years of record, up 134 percent from a year earlier and 84 percent from the 5-year average for the date. Stocks of dry skim milk for animal feed totaled 2,769,000 pounds for October 1952, a decline of 43 percent from a year earlier, but more than three times higher than the 5-year average stocks for the date.

**Molasses**—Feed molasses prices were generally unchanged at all points last week. At New Orleans, blackstrap was quoted at 9½c. per gallon (mostly) while the Philadelphia price was 10½c. (mostly). A few slightly lower quotations were reported at these points. Demand continued good at most points, with the exception of New Orleans. Cane blackstrap supplies were adequate at all points except Savannah.

**Penicillin**—Sales of penicillin were reported to be on the increase and prices continued at levels which barely exceeded production costs. As a result of overproduction, the past year has been a sad one for penicillin producers and more especially those who specialize in bulk penicillin.

A number of major producers have curtailed production in an effort to bring some sort of price stability back into the market through the elimination of the oversupply of penicillin. Apparently there has been some success in this move. Some of the smaller producers, unable to stand the gaff of selling penicillin at cost have dropped out of the market thus easing the supply situation. Other makers who had shut down production entirely, were said to be starting up once again.

In the midst of the depressed state of the penicillin market, there were signs that the nadir had been reached with several producers resuming full production again. Price competition over the past year has been fierce with established price schedules going by the board. Prices fluctuated daily and ultimately declined to approximately 6c. per 1,000,000 units. Currently, bulk penicillin was priced at 9c. to 10c. per 1,000,000 units.

The core of the problem of oversupply in penicillin has been the tremendous expansion of facilities in the past two years. Since the Korean war started, the government has encouraged the expansion of penicillin producing facilities. An expansion goal of 600,000,000,000,000 units has been set for completion by 1955.

**Phloroglucinol**—Consumption of phloroglucinol, C.P. for reagent purposes continued small but steady with supplies adequate for current inquiry. Prices for this grade were currently $17 to $17.75 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Demand for the technical grade of phloroglucinol was said to be on the increase as a result of stepped up use as a diazo blackline semi-wet developer. This increase was thought to be due to a setup in various engineering projects involved in the plant expansion and building program.

Demand for phloroglucinol, commercial, was reportedly fair. This material is largely consumed in the textile industry which has been operating below capacity for some time. This grade was currently offered at $6.40 per pound in 100 pound lots. Supplies were ample.

**Propyleneglycol**—Demand for this glycol was reportedly fair while the supply situation was one of abundance. Propyleneglycol has many diversified uses and its producers have reported that the supply

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picture for this polyol was good. Production has been expanded and barring any new and technological development requiring large quantities or a national emergency supplies should continue adequate in the future, it was said.

**Sodium Alginate**—Demand for this material was fair and at steady levels. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry. Currently water soluble, refined sodium alginate was quoted at 83c. per pound with semi-refined at 54c. The NF powder in ton lots was quoted at $1.40 per pound with smaller lots from $1.55 to $1.65 per pound.

**Sugar**—The United States Department of Agriculture has released data for the week ended December 20, 1952, showing distribution of sugar by refiners, importers, beet and mainland cane processors for consumption in the continental United States to aggregate 131,955 short tons, raw value, compared to the 116,555 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding week in 1951.

Total distribution from January 1 to the date covered 7,905,422 short tons while distribution from January 1 through December 31 in 1951 aggregated 7,736,573 short tons, raw value. Distribution during the corresponding period in 1950 was higher, totaling 8,279,330 tons, same basis.

## Missouri Drug, Chemical Club Elects Irwin Head

The Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri recently elected George C. Irwin, of the Irwin-Willert Company, its president at the fourteenth annual meeting.

Also elected were:—First vice-president, Charles C. Fox, Aluminum Company of America; second vice-president, Gerald F. Pauley, Monsanto Chemical Company; third vice-president, Joseph M. Wise, Grove Laboratories, Inc.; secretary, John A. Mueller, S. Pfeiffer Manufacturing Company, and treasurer, J. Louis Lanz, manufacturers' consultant. Elected to the executive committee were:—Richard W. Hayes, Merck & Co.; Arthur O. Hoeller, James Varley & Sons, Inc.; E. Ted Mann, Dow Chemical Company; James E. Montgomery, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company; L. G. Peck, Peck's Products Company, and A. L. Saeks, the Puro Company.

## Borate Production Unit Installed by Anderson Labs

The Anderson Laboratories, Weston, Mich., recently installed a manufacturing unit for the commercial production of trimethyl borate and tributyl borate, according to a company announcement. The manufacturing unit, according to Anderson, is large enough to take care of present commercial requirements of these products. Other alkyl borates can be produced in this unit.

## Schering Names Pace

William H. Pace has been appointed chief engineer of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., according to an announcement by Robert E. Waterman, vice-president. Mr. Pace was formerly process and equipment engineer of William R. Warner & Co., and project engineer for Universal Laboratories.

## Heyden Adds Bollettieri

James T. Bollettieri has been appointed to the sales staff of the antibiotics division of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Bollettieri was eastern regional sales manager for Winthrop-Stearns Company for nine years. Mr. Bollettieri will make his headquarters at Heyden's New York offices.

### Fisher Issues Safety Data

A new edition of the "Manual of Laboratory Safety" is available, free of charge, from Fisher Scientific Company, 717 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and from Fisher Scientific Company, Ltd., 245 Garlaw avenue, Toronto, and 904 St. James street, Montreal.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Louis H. Pink** has retired as chairman of the board of the Blue Cross Plan.

**Sharpe & Dohme,** Inc., has released a new bacterial and antimycotic product, called "Tyotocin," for treatment of ear infections.


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## Parke, Davis Engineering Advance Granted to Six

Thomas C. Anderson, director of production and engineering for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has announced six promotions which, he said, were "made necessary by the expanding requirements of our domestic and overseas engineering activities."

William H. Mohrhoff has been elevated to assistant director of overseas liaison and will handle engineering and production problems of overseas operations requiring home office attention. Mr. Mohrhoff joined Parke, Davis in 1934, served in various engineering and production capacities and became superintendent of the antibiotics division in 1946, holding that post until his present promotion.

William G. Meier has been promoted to assistant director of engineering and will be responsible for all engineering and maintenance connected with the firm's United States and Canadian operations. Mr. Meier joined Parke, Davis in February, 1952, as superintendent of engineering and maintenance.

Edwin F. Lau has been made superintendent of the antibiotics division. Mr. Lau joined Parke, Davis in 1947, had several promotions and was elevated to his new post from assistant superintendent of the antibiotic division.

Thomas E. Harris, who joined the company in 1933, has been elevated to superintendent of construction and maintenance. Mr. Harris was in charge of the capsule engineering department from 1939 until 1949, when he was transferred to the construction and maintenance division.

Dow K. Foraker, who has been with the firm since 1934, has been promoted to superintendent of engineering, having spent his entire Parke, Davis career in the engineering department. Herve H. Hunt has been made assistant superintendent of engineering. He joined Parke, Davis in 1943.

## Penicillin, Sulpha Product Development Told by Upjohn

"Biosulfa," a new veterinary combination of penicillin with three sulphonamide drugs in tablet form suited for treating many ailments of dogs, cats and other small animals, has been developed in the laboratories of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The addition of sulphadiazine, sulphamerazine and sulphathiazole to penicillin gives "Biosulfa" a three-fold advantage, Upjohn said, noting that this combination can increase antibacterial efficiency, broaden the range of disease conditions which can be treated, and lessen the likelihood that bacteria will become resistant to any of the individual drugs.

## Johnson & Johnson Files Suit Against Schwegmann

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., and the Personal Products Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., have filed suit in the Federal District Court in New Orleans, La., asking that alleged violations of manufacturer-retailer fair-trade agreements by Schwegmann Brothers Giant Super Markets, New Orleans, be declared illegal and that the retailer be enjoined from further violations.

Both plaintiffs asked a permanent injunction against the super market management and a preliminary injunction pending final determination, plus costs.

### Vick Chemical Subsidiaries Export Manager's Position Goes to Horner

Lawrence E. Horner has been named export manager of two Vick Chemical Company subsidiaries, the Alfred D. McKelvy Company, New York, and Prince Matchabelli, Inc., also of New York. The announcement was made by L. F. Bonham and Owen Stoner, presidents, respectively. Mr. Horner joined Seaforth as a salesman in the south in 1946. In 1948 he was also assigned the same territory for Prince Matchabelli. Since 1950 he has been assistant export manager of both firms.

## Washine-National-Sands Sales Position to Stern

Washine-National-Sands, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Arnold Stern a member of its sales staff. Mr. Stern, who was previously with United Distillers of America, New York, where he served for four years in its industrial alcohol division, in his new post will handle sales of the Washine solvents line in the metropolitan New York area. The Long Island City concern is a distributor for Celanese Corporation of America, New York.

## APMA Elects O'Brien, Walker New Directors

At the December meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, held in New York, Franklin P. O'Brien, executive vice-president of G. D. Searle & Company, Chicago, and Myron L. Walker, president of the Walker Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., were elected directors of the association.

## Buttle Adds Domino

Francis A. Domino has been appointed technical director of the Buttle Chemical Company, Kenilworth, N. J., according to recent announcement. Mr. Domino was formerly a production chemist and supervisor in the Delawanna, N. J., plant of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York.

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### *Bristol-Myers Manager*

Irving Newfield, former assistant sales manager of the eastern division of Bristol-Myers Products Division, New York, has become sales manager of that division. He succeeds Bruce Mansfield, who has been made sales manager of the western division at San Francisco. Mr. Newfield joined Bristol-Myers in 1923 as a salesman in New York, and was named assistant sales manager of the eastern division in 1949.

## Witco Chemical Moves

Witco Chemical Company has moved its headquarters offices from 295 Madison avenue to 260 Madison avenue in New York.

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## Colgate Announces Shifts In Manufacturing Personnel

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company has announced several changes in its manufacturing organization. H. R. Hughes, formerly Superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Ind., plant, has been transferred to the home office engineering division in Jersey City, N. J., and placed in charge of the plant engineering department.

F. L. Stephens, formerly plant superintendent in Kansas City, has been transferred to Jeffersonville as plant superintendent. A. R. Tucker, who had been in the Colgate home office, has been transferred to Kansas City as plant superintendent. Mr. Hughes joined Colgate in 1940 in Jersey City and had been plant superintendent at Jeffersonville since 1943. Mr. Stephens, who has been with Colgate since 1935, was named Kansas City plant superintendent in September, 1947. Mr. Tucker started with the firm at its Jersey Cty plant in 1937.

## Central Scientific Names Green General Sales Mgr.

John F. Green has been named general sales manager of the Central Scientific Company, Chicago, vacating the post of Chicago district sales manager, according to John T. Gossett, president, in announcing two new appointments. Jack N. Widick, formerly assistant to the general sales manager, has been named Indiana sales represenative, a post covering northern Kentucky and central Illinois as well as Indiana.

## Givaudan-Delawanna Fetes Six for 25 Years' Service

Six employees of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., who had completed twenty-five years of service with the company, were presented with watches at the company's recent annual Christmas party. The six employees, who joined twenty-nine previously honored, were Michael German, Wilhelmine Kramer, Michael Lazorchak, Meewis Mol, Herbert L. Shaftoe and Albert Szeredy.

## Chicago Cosmetic Chemists Plan Meeting for January 13

The next meeting of the Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will be held January 13 at Henrici's Restaurant. William E. Lieb, chief chemist of the cosmetic division of the Allen B. Wrisley Company, will speak on "Soap Shampoos" and Alfred A. Michaud, Chicago representative of the American Alcolac Corporation, will speak on "Shampoos Based on Synthetics."

## Samuel Named Agent

The chemical division of Frank Samuel & Company, New York, has announced its appointment as exclusive representative in the United States for milk sugar manufactured by De Meijerij G. A. of Veghel, Holland. Samuel will provide arrangements for direct import of milk sugar by consumers and will carry stock in New York and Philadelphia, with the possibility of arranging for further distribution centers in other parts of the United States, it was reported.

### *Trade Briefs*

**Marshall W. Acker** has retired as general manager of the metals division of Olin Industries, Inc.

**Robert L. Greason** has been named assistant to the advertising and sales promotion manager of the American Cyanamid Company's textile resin department.

**Dr. Ernest Guenther,** vice-president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., was guest speaker at the third annual Edward Kremers memorial lecture at the Wisconsin School of Pharmacy.

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## OIT Now Requires License Applications on New Form

Use of the revised export license application form IT-419 is now mandatory, the Office of International Trade last week warned exporters. The new form, which was first revised last April, became mandatory on January 2.

OIT pointed out that use of the new form is mandatory for resubmitted applications as well as for new applications. In the case of resubmissions, the new form must be accompanied by the old application, OIT said. Exporters were reminded that OIT will return without action any application received after January 1 which is on a form IT-419 other than that bearing the legend "revised April 1952."

The new application consists of the original (OIT file copy), a short duplicate (OIT record copy) and triplicate (applicant's file copy) in place of the previous original and duplicate copies. The OIT record copy, officials said, is intended for certain record-keeping purposes within OIT which do not require the full data presented on the full-length license application.

The new application represents a change in format but makes no substantive changes in the information required from the exporter, OIT said. Copies of the new form are available at field offices of the Department of Commerce, and the Office of International Trade, Washington 25, D. C.

## ACS Biochemistry Unit Headed Again by Barnes

Dr. Richard H. Barnes, associate director of research of Sharpe & Dohme, Inc., Glenolden, Pa., has been reelected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of biological chemistry for 1953. Prof. Esmond E. Snell, professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin, was reelected vice-chairman and Dr. Otto Schales, director of the biochemical laboratory of the Ochsner Medical Foundation, New Orleans, La., was re-named secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Barnes was a research chemist at the Scripps metabolic clinic of the University of California from 1933 to 1937. He joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota as a teaching assistant in physiological chemistry in 1937, and was promoted to instructor in 1940 and assistant professor in 1942. In 1940, Dr. Barnes was named director of biochemical research of Sharp & Dohme.

## Oronite Appoints Burge N.Y. Chemical Sales Mgr.

W. M. Burge has been named manager of chemical sales in the New York district for Oronite Chemical Company, H. E. Bramston-Cook, eastern vice-president, has announced. Oronite is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco.

Mr. Burge, who was transferred to New York from San Francisco, formerly handled special product sales for northern California and the Pacific northwest. He has been with California Standard for thirty years and with Oronite since its inception in 1943. Mr. Burge started his career in 1922 with Standard as a comptometer operator for the parent company in San Jose, Calif. By 1934 he was in charge of special product sales in the San Francisco district.

## G&W Labs Incorporated

The formation of G & W Laboratories, Inc., a new corporation to take over the assets, trade names, and production facilities of the thirty-four-year-old, privately-owned G & W Laboratories, Jersey City, N. J., has been announced by Carl J. Greenblatt, president.

Officers of the new company are:—President, Carl J. Greenblatt; vice-president, George W. Muller, secretary, Joseph Lepis, and treasurer, Dr. Morris Ant. S. H. Greene is a director.

## Monsanto Chemical Reports Several Personnel Changes

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced a number of personnel changes at several of its facilities.

Donald J. Miller has been appointed manager of the western division's new plant at Avon, Calif., while Frank S. Bonham has been named to succeed him as manager of the Long Beach, Calif., plant. Donald E. Fisher has joined the phosphate division sales organization and Robert C. Thumser has been named coordinator of standards in the general engineering department. W. E. Chandler has been named plant engineer at the John F. Queeny plant at St. Louis, succeeding Mr. Thumser. Thomas M. Morrow has been appointed plant engineer at the Nitro, W. Va., plant.

Five transfers in the research department of the phosphate division have also been announced. James C. Barnett will head a group on process and product development at Dayton, Ohio. To his group will be added Maurice J. Jones and Dudley W. Cheape. William G. Cunningham and Charles O. Pyron will also be assigned to a Dayton research group under Joseph S. Metcalf.

## United Feldspar Sells Mine to Bell Minerals

American Encaustic Tiling Company, Lansdale Pa., has announced that its subsidiary, the United Feldspar & Minerals Corporation, has sold the feldspar mine and grinding plant located at Oxford, Me., to Bell Minerals Company, of Kentucky. American Encaustic, through its subsidiary, retains ownership of the Bumpus Mine adjoining the Oxford property just sold, it was reported.

## Magnus Names Herrick

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., has announced the appointment of Frank A. Herrick as sales representative for Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Mr. Herrick replaces R. J. Hutchinson and will make his headquarters at 4333 Beard avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss Ann Hoop is now with the MM&R Chicago office staff. She will be in charge of statistics, sales records, etc. Both Mr. Herrick and Miss Hoop are under the immediate supervision of A. R. Jensen, MM&R's mid-west head.

## CSC Names Schaffel

Lawrence Schaffel, has been named advertising manager for the animal nutrition department of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, it has been announced today by W. Ward Jackson, general manager of the industrial chemicals and animal nutrition division. Mr. Schaffel will fill the position held by L. Roy Cohen, prior to his recent appointment as assistant to the general sales manager of the animal nutrition department.

## Sharp & Dohme Reports Awarding Grants for Research Totaling $3,000

Two new research grants totaling $3,000 have been announced by Dr. William P. Boger, medical director of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia.

Principal investigator of one grant made to Tulane University, is Dr. C. G. Collins, professor and chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology. This grant of $1,200 was awarded for a period of one year. Dr. Collins will conduct clinical investigation of 'Dirnate," "Benemid" and pancreatic dornase. The Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., is the recipient of the other grant, which is in the amount of $1,800. Dr. Leonard M. Asher will conduct clinical research on "Dirnate."

## *Trade Briefs*

**Edwal Laboratories,** Ringwood, Ill., has awarded ninety-one service recognition pins, including one to Dr. Walter S. Guthman, president, for his twenty years of service with the firm.

**Lederle Laboratories** Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., is now offering two new oral forms of aureomycin, one a tasteless liquid and the other a lime-flavored syrup.


Sgt. 1st Class
Einar H. Ingman
U. S. Army
Medal of Honor

"The sergeant charged alone . . ."

THE REDS IN AMBUSH on the ridge had lain concealed, withholding their fire. Now they opened up. The two squads were trapped. Their leaders were wounded; others were dropping.

Sgt. Ingman took command. He reorganized the survivors, assigned fields of fire, encouraged the men to fight. A red machine gun opened fire. The sergeant charged it alone, neutralizing it with a grenade.

Then he tackled another gun. A grenade and a burst of fire knocked him down, badly wounded. He got up, reached the gun, and dispatched the entire crew. When his squad reached him, they found Sergeant Ingman unconscious—but 100 of the enemy fleeing in panic.

"Bucking the Communists," says Sergeant Ingman, "takes an awful lot of staying power. The G.I.'s have got it. You have, too, when you invest part of your hard-earned pay *regularly* in Bonds."

Bonds are first of all a cash saving for you. But they're also back of our country's *production power*. Which couples up with G.I. *fire power* to keep the peace for all of us.

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**New E Bonds pay 3%!** Now, improved Series E Bonds start paying interest after 6 months. And average 3% interest, compounded semi-annually when held to maturity! Also, all *maturing* E Bonds automatically *go on* earning—at the new rate—for 10 *more* years. $18.75 can pay back $33.67. $37.50 pays $67.34. And so on. Today, start investing in U. S. Series E Defense Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan at work.

*The U.S. Government does not pay for this advertisement. It is donated by this publication in cooperation with the Advertising Council and the Magazine Publishers of America.*

### *Winthrop-Stearns Controller*

John F. Roggenkamp has been elected controller of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York. Mr. Roggenkamp joined the concern in 1938 and was named chief accountant in 1940, the post he held until his recent appointment. In addition to his election as controller, Mr. Roggenkamp will also assume the duties of assistant treasurer.

## OPS Action Clarifies Imported Commodities Rule

The Office of Price Stabilization amended the imports price regulation, CPR-31, last week to clarify the applicability of a general overriding regulation to imported commodities.

The agency added a new section to CPR-31, stating, in effect, that unless language appears in a general overriding regulation that limits the applicability of that regulation to domestic sales only, the general overriding regulation cuts across CPR-31. Thus, if sales of a commodity are suspended or exempted from price control generally by a general overriding regulation, such suspension or exemption includes sales of imported commodities.

## Veratrum Viride Parenteral Product Offered by Squibb

"Vergitryl Intramuscular" (Squibb veratrum viride fraction), a parenteral form of uniformly standardized purified extract of veratrum viride, has been made available by E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, for the treatment of acute hypertensive episodes.

The high purity and uniformity of "Vergitryl" preparations are assured through a special biological assay originated by Squibb, it was said. This method provides for a product of uniform potency and standard performance.

## Parke, Davis Appoints Gingrich to New Post

Milton M. Gingrich, has become assistant superintendent of expanded plant services of the construction and maintenance division at Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Gingrich joined the firm some twenty-two years ago and has held supervisory positions in the ampoule, drug and chemical departments. Prior to his latest promotion, Mr. Gingrich had been in charge of various plant services.

## Ethyleneglycol Polymers Among New Fisher Items

Two new products of the Fisher Scientific Company's Edgewater, N. J., chemical plant are laboratory-grade polymers of ethyleneglycol, known for their use as emulsifiers, water-soluble lubricants, conditioners and finishing agents.

Listed as "P-165 polyethylene glycol 400, USP," and "P-166 polyethylene glycol 400, stearate, USP," the two new chemicals are available in quantities of one and five pounds.

## Meyer Bros. Sells to Quinn

The Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., is discontinuing its manufacturing operations, it has been announced. The entire manufacturing plant and laboratories have been sold to the Quinn Drug & Chemical Company, of Greenwood, Miss., and will be moved there by the first of the year.

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# Imports at United States Ports

### New York

ALCOHOL, CETYL—10 cs, Liverpool
PROPARGYL—10 dms, General Aniline Works, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE—20 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE—500 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Antwerp
AMINOACETIC ACID—13 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM SULPHATE—96 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
ANGELICA ROOT—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
ANILIN DYES—1 dm, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
2 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
32 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
200 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
25 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
40 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
109 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
33 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
5 dms, Liverpool
ANNATTO SEED—20 bgs, J E Ramos, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
90 bgs, Unanue & Sons, Ciudad Trujillo
248 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Guayaquil
ANTHRAQUINONE—147 dms, Caldwell & Co, Antwerp
ANTIMONY ORE—475 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
ANTIMONY OXIDE—300 bgs, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—504 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
557 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
BARIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
PRECIPITATED—1,000 bls, Berkshire Chemicals, Rotterdam
SULPATHE—40 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
40 cks, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—25 bgs, Seima Mercantile Corp, Port Au Prince
26 bgs, Porcella Vicini, Puerto Plata
26 bgs, H H Pike, Havana
15 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
40 bgs, Santiago
BERYL ORE—250 bgs, Beira
BISMUTH—125 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BONEMEAL—400 bgs, Liverpool
CADMIUM—440 cs, Harmon Lichtenstein & Co, Antwerp
208 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
51 cs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Antwerp
OXIDE—50 cks, J D Smith, Antwerp
CALCIFEROL—3 cs, R J Saunders, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
MANDELATE—1 dm, R J Saunders, Liverpool
TUNGSTATE—69 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Rotterdam
CANDELILLA WAX—63 bgs, Tampico
CAPROLACTAM MONOMER—42 dms, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Bremen
CARAWAY OIL—12 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SEED—400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—12 cs, Wm E Martin, Mangalore
CASEIN—750 bgs, River Plate Corp, Hamburg
500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
4,000 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—230 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
CASSIA—69 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
79 bls, C T Wilson, Rotterdam
80 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—650 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
1,750 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bahia
2,182 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
365 bgs, Grace National Bank, Manta
1,838 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
650 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Guayaquil
OIL—192 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Antwerp
43 tons, Rotterdam
CELLULOSE NITRATE—9 cs, Cellutone Co, Bremen
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—4,998 bgs, Genoa
CHILLIES—52 bgs, Fuerst Bros, London
98 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, London
112 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Iskenderun
100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Iskenderun
104 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Port Sudan
224 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kobe
250 bgs, M S Cowen, Kobe
619 bgs, Port Sudan
CHLORAL HYDRATE—5 dms, Fallek Prdoucts Co, Antwerp
40 dms, Liverpool
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—22 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—12 dms, Ungerer & Co, Colombo
26 dms, J H Vasseur & Co, Colombo
27 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
COCONUT OIL—30 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
123 tons, Bank of California National Assoc, Manila
285 tons, Argo Products Corp, Manila
1669 bbls, Beirut
CODLIVER OIL—15 dms, St Johns
COLUMBITE ORE—1,456 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
COPAL GUM—175 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
63 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
25 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
COPPER, CYANIDE—267 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
COTTON LINTERS—604 bls, Kauders Steuber, Hamburg
132 bls, Williamson Northup Co, Santos
COTTONSEEDMEAL—3,200 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, Beirut
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—302 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—96 bgs, M Hakkak & Co, Rotterdam
28 bgs, General Overseas Corp of America, Rotterdam
200 bgs, J M Rodriguez, Beirut
DEXTRIN—1,445 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DIHYDROACETIC ACID—9 cks, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—2 cks, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Rotterdam
225 bgs, T H Deutz, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—800 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotteredam
720 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
FENNEL SEED—60 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
FISHLIVER OIL—7 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
7 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
1 dm, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—101,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
51,612 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
65,954 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
66,594 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
109,341 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
108,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
90,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
96,155 bbls, Jageis Fuel Corp, Punta Cardon
92,027 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
104,586 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Aruba
101,766 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
106,201 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
GALL, OX—4 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
7 dms, E J Bankart, Copenhagen
GELATIN—204 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hamburg
56 bgs, Fulton Weeks Corp, Rotterdam
20 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
600 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Havre
GENTIAN ROOT—25 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
GINGER ROOT—196 bgs, Wm E Martin, Rotterdam
195 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Rotterdam
GLUE—800 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
19 cs, Henneux Co, Bremen
BONE—500 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—120 dms, Lever Bros, Port of Spain
81 dms, R P Casado, Havana
231 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
200 dms, Liverpool
INFUSORIAL EARTH—6,730 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—10 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IRON BLUE—100 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KAOLIN—480 kgs, E Fougera, London
KARAYA GUM, POWDERED—13 kgs, J Hilgers, London
LAVENDER OIL—5 dms, Ronbechez Inc, Marseille
LICORICE ROOT—140 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Latatkia
LIVERMEAL—635 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, P A Dunkel & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
200 bgs, H P Rossinger, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—3 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—109 bbls, Henry Sundheimer, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—300 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK—2,125 bgs, Bank of N Y, Esmeraldas
3,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
3,400 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
1,473 bgs, Esmeraldas
1,429 bgs, Beira
EXTRACT—1,600 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARJORAM LEAVES—191 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
230 bgs, Callao
MATTE TEA—134 cs, S B Penick & Co, Paranagua
MENTHOL—15 dms, M Seltzer, Marseille
MILK SUGAR—100 kgs, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC ACID—3,500 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—12 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
25 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
19 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
16 dms, Pfister Chemical Co, Hamburg
NICKEL CHLORIDE—9 cks, Athens Trust Co, London
6 cks, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—105 bgs, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
20 bgs, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—16 dms, Flora Essential Oils Co, Hamburg
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Manufacturers Trust Co, Puerto Plata
PALM OIL—304 tons, Rotterdam
344 tons, Matadi
240 tons, Anco Anco
PAPRIKA—196 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
125 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Rotterdam
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—7 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
PEATMOSS—50 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—308 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
160 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Oosthaven
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
80 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
160 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alleppey
240 bgs, Alleppey
RED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Iskenderun
211 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Iskenderun
PEPSIN—3 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Hamburg
PETITGRAIN OIL—10 cs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
219,912 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
89,993 bbls, California Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, J D Smith, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Lin Fors Chemical Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—1 ck, Advance International Ltd, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—660 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—39 dms, Bank of Athens, Antwerp
137 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Antwerp
207 dms, Chemical Manufacturering Co, Liverpool
FERRICYANIDE—60 kgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
SILICATE—5 bbls, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
SALTS—25 kgs, A Gusmer, London
POTATO STARCH—440 bgs, Manco Intern Corp, Rotterdam
680 bgs, B Manischewitz Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8,792 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
3,254 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flks, L H Keller, Tampico
QUINOIDINE—8 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—4 dms, Wire Corp of America, Hamburg
12 bgs, F L Kramer, London
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Antwerp
SANDALWOOD OIL—15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
SEEDLAC—50 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
250 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, Dinga & Schuster, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—128 bls, R D Heins, Port Sudan
28 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SHARKLIVER OIL—202 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
79 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
25 dms, Lin Fors Chemical Co, Yokohama
50 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
SHELLAC—14 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
70 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
SILICIOUS EARTH—167 bgs, Penson & Co, Hamburg
SILVER SULPHIDE—229 bgs, South American Mineral & Mdse Corp, Antofagasta
SOAP BARK—316 bls, W R Grace & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM CARBONATE, MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, S Stern Henry, Liverpool
CYANIDE—1,339 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE—44 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dyestuffs Co, Hamburg
TETRAHYDRATE—500 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—2 cs, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
SPERMACETI WAX—100 ctns, Glasgow
STARCH—4,000 bgs, Haberland Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—550 bgs, Hollingshurt & Co, Cristobal
TEAWASTE—435 bgs, London
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—13 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, London
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, London
TRAGACANTH GUM—20 cs, V Simidian, Beirut
18 cs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Beirut
132 bgs, Faizullah Aminoff, London
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—154 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRIMETHYLXANTHIN—30 cks, Antwerp
TUNG OIL—575 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
UREA—2,000 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—4,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,200 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
15 cs, Schmidt, Dammann & Smeltzer, Marseilles
15 cs, Schmidt, Dammann & Schmeltzer, Marseilles
29 cs, Gillespie & Co, Semarang
WATTLE BARK—1,100 bls, Beira
WOLFRAM ORE—293 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
140 bgs, Hong Kong
WOOL GREASE—47 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
11 dms, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
115 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Kobe
WAX—73 bbls, Nehls & O'Connell, Hamburg
ZINC CYANIDE—69 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULPHIDE—3 dms, Eilo Color & Chemical Corp, Bremen

### Baltimore

CADMIUM—100 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—354 dms, Barcelona
UMBER—561 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Larnaca

### Boston

CADMIUM—44 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
GELATIN—110 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
GLUE—221 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, P A Dunkel & Co, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULPHATE—25 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
POTATO STARCH—800 bgs, Rotterdam
TALC—200 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

### Los Angeles

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Richard J Spitz & Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Antwerp
COPRA, BULK—800 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Siain
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
650 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Cebu
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,036 bgs, Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank Antwerp
EARTH COLOR—1,115 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Antwerp
450 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
45 dms, Mefford Chemical Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—2,00 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
500 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
250 bls, bls, E H Appleby & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
PEPPER—80 bls, East India Trading Co, Djakarta
95 bgs, Djakarta
POPPY SEED—40 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,700 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,520 bgs, Harold J. Schulter & Co, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—4,429 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Santos
UREA—1,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
WHITING—1,200 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Antwerp

### Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—300 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
BERYLLIUM ORE—3,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Montevideo
BONE BLACK—508 bgs, Credit Suisse, Amsterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
FLUORSPAR—1,500 tons, Chas Kurz Co, San Feliu
GYPSUM—4,871 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—847 tons, Eckford Chemical Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—971,175 gals, Guayaquil
1,811,382 gals, Guantanamo
PEATMOSS—400 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,375 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—111,473 bbls, Texas Co, Pamatacual
127,754 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
69,418 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
94,983 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
114,271 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
265,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
102,523 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Cartagena
195,594 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
243,349 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
224,782 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
612,286 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
94,869 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
POTATO STARCH—3,400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Aarhus
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,050 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—26,000 bgs, Brisbane
TARASEED—1,119 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
THYMOL—5 cs, E I du Pont de Nemours, Hamburg
UREA—2,000 bgs, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—80 cs, Camax Co, Tampico

### San Francisco

ANTIMONY METAL—98 cs, Intercontinental Metal Corp, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—14,846 bgs, Bank of California, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—125 bgs, B C Ireland, Antwerp
100 bgs, Ziel & Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, Langendorf Bakeries, Antwerp
CASSIA—41 pkgs, Antwerp
CHILLIES—100 bgs, M S Cowan Co, Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Van Gelder-Fanto Corp, Yokohama
MEATMEAL—1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
NICKEL SULPHATE—15 cks, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—9,809 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—200 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Antwerp
300 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Antwerp
140 bgs, B C Ireland, Antwerp
POTATO STARCH—50 bgs, Scandia Commercial Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—104 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
RAPE SEED—300 bgs, C M Volkman & Co, Antwerp
SHARKLIVER OIL—123 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
TANKAGE—4,406 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—4 dms, Antwerp

## Amer. Cholesterol Names Motiuk to Chemist's Post

Dr. Kalmen Motiuk has been appointed chief organic chemist in the research laboratories of American Cholesterol Products, Inc., Milltown, N. J. Dr. Motiuk, who joined American Cholesterol last year was formerly chief chemist of the butadiene plant at Publicker Industries, Inc., and more recently research chemist at E. F. Drew & Company.

At the same time American cholesterol announced that James Applegate, jr., has been named analytical chemist in the research laboratories. Mr. Applegate was formerly associated with the Hanson-Van Winkle-Manning Company as an analyst.

## Fisher Names Schleck Reagent Sales Director

Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has named Richard C. Schleck director of the reagent chemical sales division. Mr. Schleck, who joins the firm's central control section in Pittsburgh, was formerly assistant manager of laboratory chemicals for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

## Ethanolamines Data Issued

A new technical bulletin on the ethanolamines—mono-, di-, and triethanolamine—has just been issued by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Chemical, physical, and physiological properties; shipping data; and applications in all branches of manufacturing and processing industries are included. Copies of this bulletin, F-7968, are available from Carbide & Carbon at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

## *Glass Container Shipments: Oct.*

Total shipments of narrow neck glass containers in gross during October were 6,304,433 as compared to 6,063,568 in September, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,153,423 in October, compared to 1,132,928 in September; chemicals, 702,154 in October, compared to 630,372 in September, and toiletries, 612,285 in October, compared to 558,267 in September.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during October were 3,814,125, compared with 3,624,492 in August. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 376,407 in October, compared with 318,667 in September; chemicals, 156,644 in October, compared with 141,523 in September, and toiletries, 156,061 in October, compared with 101,504 in September.

## *Metal Can Shipments: Sept.*

Total shipments of metal cans during September was 1 percent below August, but 10 percent higher than September of 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In September metal can shipments amounted to 460,155 short tons, compared with August's figure of 465,820 short tons, and 417,378 short tons in September, 1951.

## Medical Directors' Group Elects Dr. Rice President

Dr. Julius B. Rice, director of medical research for Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has been elected president of the Association of Medical Directors. Dr. Elmer Severinghaus, medical director of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has been named vice-president, while Dr. Norman Hemingway, of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has been re-elected to the post of secretary-treasurer.

## Felton Technician Shifted From France to Canada

Jean-Paul Baude, a member of the technical staff of Felton Company, France, has accepted transfer of his activities from the company's manufacturing branch in Versailles to the Felton Chemical Company laboratory and factory in Montreal. Felton Company, France, is a subsidiary of Felton Chemical Company, Inc., which has executive offices in Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Hexachlorophene Data Offered

Five new technical bulletins have just been published by the Sindar Corporation, New York, on "G-11," a brand of hexachlorophene. These bulletins bring to six the number of technical papers released on the material, the first of the series being technical bulletin H-1, "An Annotated Bibliography," which was issued in May, 1952.

Complete data on the uses, and information on the chemical, physical, toxicological and bacteriological properties are given in these new bulletins, each of which contains references to substantiate all information given. In addition, technical bulletin H-5 gives formulas for various types of cosmetics in which "G-11" may be used, such as stick and liquid deodorant colognes, hand creams and others.

## Copper Product Users Get Ceiling Adjustment

Manufacturers who use certain products containing primary copper have been authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization to pass on the increased cost of these products in cases where the ceiling prices of the products have been established under the GCPR. The action was made effective today.

As originally issued on September 10, 1952, GOR-35 permits manufacturers who use certain products containing primary copper to pass through increased costs for these products due to increased cost of foreign copper as establised under amendment 1 to CPR-68, covering brass mill products, and under amendment 1 to CPR-110, covering copper wire mill products.

However, on November 18, 1952, OPS issued Supplementary Regulation 125 to GCPR, which permits manufacturers who establish their ceiling prices under GCPR for products containing primary copper to increase their ceiling prices to reflect increased cost of foreign copper. This permissible increase is determined on the same basis as used for brass and copper wire mill products under CPR-68 and CPR-110.

Accordingly, the latest amendment includes under GOR-35 authorization for manufacturers to pass through increased cost of GCPR products containing primary copper as established under SR-125 to GCPR.

## Ciba Appoints Yonkman Research Vice-President

Dr. Frederick F. Yonkman, an authority on the relation between the sympathetic nervous system and high blood pressure, has been elected vice-president in charge of research by the board of directors of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J. Dr. Yonkman succeeds Dr. Ernst A. Oppenheimer, who retired January 1 after nine years in this post. Dr. Oppenheimer will continue as a consultant.

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# Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The market index rose 0.23 point last week, mainly because of the strength displayed in prices for cassia buds, Bourbon vanilla beans, Canton rolls of cassia, and a miscellany of items advancing fractionally to 2 cents per pound. Out of a total number of twenty-seven changes, seventeen were declines, a fact that suggests the sharpness of the spot price advances which raised the index despite the fact that most price changes were declines.

Ginger root turned unsettled and toward limited weakness last week and most quotations were apt to be shaded. Black pepper on spot broke sharply and all forward positions were down materially. However, at the low point reached some well informed local operators declared that they were "bullish on black pepper at current prices." Cretan, Spanish stemless, and Turkish sage prices sagged moderately. Chilean marjoram was down sharply and Peruvian but slightly less so. Lack of demand push down the sellers' views on Iranian and Turkish cumin seed.

Bourbon vanilla was strong and the market in a sharp advance confirmed the predictions made some time back by well informed importers. With unsold stocks low at the origin and with the next crop bound to be short, most sellers here were convinced that prices would continue to rise even though demand remains at its recent volume.

## Price Trends

**Advanced**

*Drugs*

None

*Other Articles*

Cassia, China, Canton rolls, 9c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 2c. per lb.
medium, 1c. per lb.
Cassia buds, 45c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Czech, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Mombasa, afloat, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.

**Reduced**

*Drugs*

Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, ½c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ¼c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 2c. per lb.
Peruvian, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East India, shrivels, ½c. per lb.
West Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, Malabar, spot, 9c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Cretan, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, stemless, 1½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Jan. 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 103.30 | 103.07† | 103.06 | 118.24 |

*Obtained too late for index calculation.
†Revised.

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Balsams

**Copaiba**—The market became steadier when competition pressed less actively for the limited amount of business current during the past week. Quotations remained steady at 90c. to $1.75 per pound. Supplies appeared adequate.

**Fir**—Rareiy has it been so difficult to locate any stock of Oregon balsam, however small. Production was virtually nil in the primary market and a restoration of normal stocks must await new production. The nominal price was $2.85 the gallon. Canadian balsam was quite firm last week and the market at $34 to $35 per gallon was not subject to shading at any time.

**Peru** — Undertones continued to show strength sufficient to make for complete maintainance of spot quotations on the basis of $1.35 to $2 per pound, prevailing as to dealer and quantities in request. Most of the late weakness appeared to have disappeared despite recently fair sized imports.

**Tolu**—The market was rather dull last week but prices prevailing for spot merchandise were generally steady and free from any important tendency toward fluctuation from the quoted level of $3.75 to $4.85 per pound.

## Barks

**Barberry**—Although consumer interest was not very active, the market had a steady undertone as a reflection of a lack of surplus stocks in the hands of most dealers. Also, replacement costs were well maintained at the origin.

**Blackberry** — Although the root bark production last Summer was unsatisfactory despite the advance which collectors in some instances effected in their buying price lists. A firm but inactive market was generally reported on the spot.

**Cascara Sagrada**—Prices were expected to remain in fully stable position early in the new year. Temporary surpluses were reported not longer hanging over the market and there was still some sign of foreign market interest in further purchases. Local quotations were steady at 35c. to 36c. per pound.

## Beans

**Vanilla**—Bourbon beans were higher at $4.25 to $4.50 per pound. Conditions showed such strength as to make it uncertain that much material could be bought at $4.25. Nearer to $4.50 appeared to be the marget definitely in sight and such a price would not be out of line with what primary market suppliers consider a fair price for the limited amount of replacement material still available for export. Furthermore, the shippers face a much smaller output from the next crop and that naturally has a steadily strengthening influence in their approach to further business. Mexicans showed no change in price but they tended to be sympathetically stronger.

## Berries

**Juniper**—So long as it proved difficult to obtain quality berries in the primary market, a steady firming of spot quotations on released berries may be expected to continue. It was becoming more difficult to obtain a satisfactory quality of merchandise at 13c. to 15c. per pound.

**Saw Palmetto**—Not a great deal of merchandise remains unsold from the comparatively small production at the last crop. It seems doubtful that the collection can be increased much at this time, although at a price there should be sufficient material in Florida if the collectors go far enough into the interior—which they do not care much about, considering what they are able to obtain for the berries so collected.

## Flowers

**Clover**—Though not in much demand, and despite the rather substantial carryover from the 1951 crop, this item seemed to be getting at least steadier if not firmer. Quotations at 45c. to 50c. per pound were more generally well supported than they have been at times in the recent past.

**Lavender**—Sales volume may be expected to fall now that the holiday season, with its usual rise in demand for merchandise requiring select lavender as a leading ingredient, has ended. Based on reasonable expectations, current stocks should be sufficient for probable requirements.

## Gums

**Benzoin**—Shortage of excellent quality gum seemed no longer to exist on spot and for the immediate future all consuming requirements appeared likely to be met on a prompt delivery basis and at fairly attractive prices.

**Karaya**—The past year was a disappointment so far as prices obtainable were concerned and the general hope now is that trade will broaden and prices become once again satisfactory yielders of profits to the importer. Much will depend on consuming industries becoming more active and remunerative during the months that lie ahead.

**Sandarac**—Occasional shipments arrive from the source but there is no general import of the article. Lessened consumption has reduced importers' interest in the item, which in some measure accounts for the ability of those with stocks in hand

## *Imports Detained by FDA*

**Week Ended Dec. 26**

**New York**

Chillies, 3 lots, 263 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 100 bales: filthy.
Fennel seed, 125 bags: filthy.
Perfume, 6 lots, 22 cases: no quantity contents.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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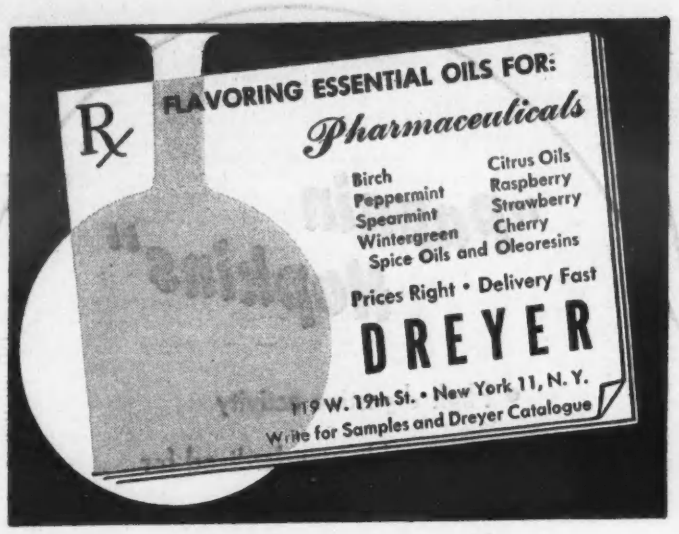


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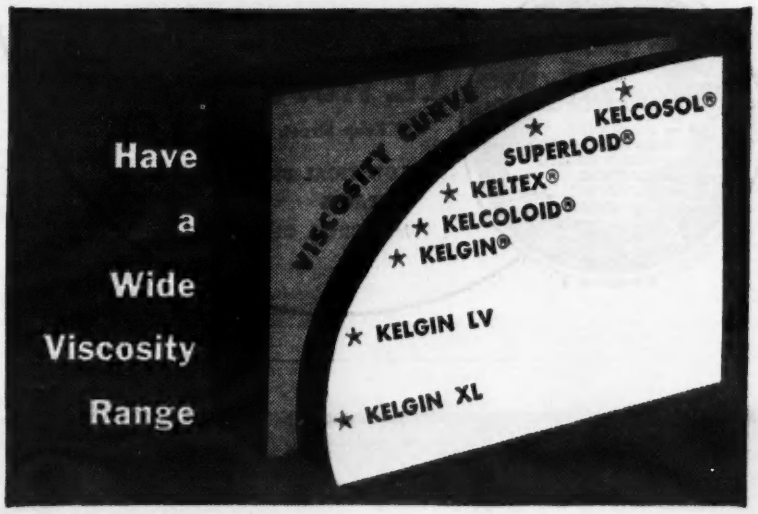


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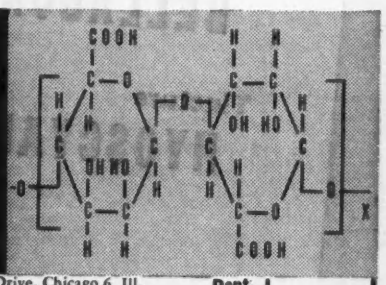


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to maintain what seems to be a comparatively high price level.

## Herbs and Leaves

**Adonis Vernalis**—Price lists from foreign shippers would indicate that the replacement costs are being well maintained abroad. This, in turn, makes for a steady market here.

**Catnip**—Some pickup in demand may come with the New Year but buyers will not find the item in normal supply and asking prices seem bound to remain exceptionally firm in quarter where some unsold leaves may still be found.

**Laurel**—Greek leaves were shaded to 9½c. to 10c. per pound. Portuguese and Turkish material failed of price development, remaining generally steady. Demand was light last week and signs of a major revival in the near future were absent.

**Peppermint**—Stocks remain relatively light and goods actually in hand carry a cost which alone would prevent much deviation from the prices currently quoted on both domestic and imported merchandise. Production was poor last year.

**Sage**—A trifle of price shifting developed last week. Crete leaves were lowered to 11½c. to 12c. per pound. Spanish stemless was cheaper at 12c. to 12½c. But Syrian as quoted in some quarters was higher at 11½c. to 12c. The balance of the list remained quoteably unchanged and reasonably steady.

**Sweet Basil**—French material stood at $1.20 per pound but some leaves originating in other foreign parts were noted at 80c. No domestic merchandise was offered on a firm basis but a nominal price of $1.05 was still noted.

## Roots

**Arrow**—Business in 1952 was done on the basis of completely stable prices and a demand that indicated the steady gain in the use of this thickener by the bakery and other interests. Outlook for 1953 was satisfactory.

**Blood**—It will require quite a substantial rise in demand if trade this year is to equal that in 1952. Over the final quarter of last year, demand merely simmered and nothing at this time suggests that it will boil early in the new year. Apparently, a smaller than usual crop will prove to be sufficient for all actual needs, always barring the unexpected.

**Bryonia**—Price stability continued despite the rather inconsequential volume of sales during the last quarter of the old year. Sellers continued to hold very steady views and maintained prices in line with replacement.

**Hellebore**—A limited addition to spot stocks was noted recently but the gain in supplies had no adverse effect on the extended period of genuine price stability. The market remained very steady throughout the past week.

**Ipecac** — Replacement prices have strengthened to some extent and there were those last week who felt that spot quotations would reflect the upward tendency of source prices at this time. Foreign countries have been active in buying replacement supplies, business which would be apt to find reflection in the local situation if long continued.

**Lady's Slipper**—If demand were anything like what it used to be, current quotations would be much higher than current levels. Very little was collected last Summer and hardly any root was carried over from the previous year.

**Mandrake**—Consumers have been out of the market generally, leaving this root to a quiet position during the closing days of the old year. However, not a great amount of root is being carried over into 1953 and holders begin the new year with a fairly firm view on values.

## Seeds

**Celery**—French seed was a fraction lower at 36½c. to 37c. per pound but seed from India was up an identical fraction to 27½c. to 28c. Neither item was in much demand last week.

**Cumin**—Iranian seed was shaded to 14½c. to 15c. per pound and Turkish material was also reduced, ending last week at 14c. to 14½c. Moroccan and Syrian seed remained nominal.

**Fennel**—French seed left its recently nominal position at 28c. per pound to become fairly offered at 29c. Indian seed for March-April shipment was 22½c. Czech seed held unchanged at 19½c. to 20c.

**Fenugreek**—After a number of weeks during which prices held unchanged and exceptionally steady, Moroccan seed on the spot came to life last week and closed the period higher at 6½c. to 7c. as the result of some improvement in demand.

## Spices

**Cassia**—Some Canton rolls reappeared on the spot market after having been withheld for some time past. On reappearing, they were raised in price to 35c. per pound. All medium Saigon was advanced to 45c. to 46c. per pound and

—*Continued on page 61*

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# Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The final business week of the year produced a greater volume of orders than some manufacturers had expected. Most observers felt that business had been good considering the period, expressing some surprise that a larger slump in orders did not materialize. A certain amount of cutbacks in ordering was noted, however, and was attributed to the fact that many buyers were entering the inventory period and were restricting purchases for that reason. The coming month showed good promise of greater activity, with a sizable quantity of orders already on the books.

The number of price changes was heavily on the downward side. The largest drop in price was registered by Hungarian chamomile oil. Lower raw material costs were chiefly responsible for this decline, and an additional factor was the exceptionally good yield encountered by the manufacturer making the current reduction. This price decline was chiefly responsible for the drop of 3.01 in the index, which stood at 165.98.

A significant reduction was effected by manufacturers of eugenol in spite of the current high costs of the oil from which it is derived. Eucalyptus oil showed a weakened price structure as the 70-75 percent oil was lowered in price. Algerian geranium oil was down slightly, although market conditions showed nothing to indicate further immediate declines in this oil. Declines in raw material costs permitted reductions in birchtar oil, both crude and rectified. The same factor was responsible for decreases in the prices of costus root and cumin oils. Quotations for lavender spike oil were lowered by a small amount, while a more sizable reduction was made by pimento berry oil.

Advances were limited to two oils. Grapefruit oil was increased in price and remained in very short supply. Demand was reported heavy, well above the amount of the oil currently available. Lemongrass oil showed continued signs of firmness as it was increased in price and regained some of the strength lost during the recent drastic decline in price. Most of the extremely low priced material was absorbed from the market, indicating that the future of the oil lay on the firm side.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**

Oil, grapefruit, 25c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Eugenol, 65c. per lb.
Oil, birchtar, crude, 25c. per lb.
rectified, 65c. per lb.
Cajeput, redistilled, 45c. per lb.
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, $25 per lb.
Costus root, $1.50 per oz.
Cumin, 50c. per lb.
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, 25c. per lb.
Lavender, spike, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, berry, 50c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Jan. 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 165.98 | 168.99 | 169.63 | 181.91 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Essential Oils

**Anise**—The embargo on shipments of material from communist China, which has cut off importation of the oil and caused stocks to dwindle, has by now made the oil almost unobtainable. No immediate easing of the situation could be foreseen and as a result most users of the oil turned to whatever substitute was practicable for their requirements. Prices for the oil that was to be found on the market continued to show a strong tone.

**Apricot Kernel**—A stronger tone was noticeable in the country as manufacturers found inquiry good and the amount of oil currently available limited in quantity. Prices held steady within the range at which the oil was offered previously, with any change expected to be upward.

**Bergamot**—The action of the Consortium in lowering the floor price of natural oil had its expected effect of starting a downward price movement. Some dealers dropped their prices immediately, while others maintained theirs at unchanged levels in order to dispose of the higher cost oil before making the price adjustment to the newer level. The supply as well as the price situation appeared easier. The new crop due shortly promised greater supplies than have been available in past months, during which a shortage has plagued users of natural oil. The size of the new crop is above average.

**Birchtar**—Crude oil was available at the recently advanced price, put into effect when the cost of material at the source was increased. No further increases were expected in the trade, where it was reported that available supplies were ample to cover current inquiry.

**Bois de Rose**—Prices remained weak and without any noticeable trend toward strengthening as Brazilian oil was offered at quotations well below the price floor that the country of origin has attempted to maintain. The cause of the recent weakened price structure was attributed by informed observers to the large amounts of oil available for shipment in Brazil.

**Cajeput**—A lower offer was encountered for the oil during the past week, the manufacturer making the reduction stating that the price change was effected in order to meet competition. There has been no change in replacement costs, it was reported in the trade, and as a result the current price levels appeared to be in a stabile position. Offers for technical oil ranged upward from $1.50 and for redistilled oil from $1.85 per pound.

**Cananga**—Oil of good quality was reported not available in abundance, although the supply situation has not reached the critical state. Prices remained within the ranges quoted earlier, showing little if any fluctuation. No immediate changes in the current supply situation were expected in the trade.

**Cassia**—Dwindling stocks presented a problem to prospective users of the oil, as the embargo on imports from China cut off all possibility of replacement. The price for whatever oil remained on the market has shown a firm note, remaining above $9 per pound. Imitation oil was offered on the market as a substitute for the scarce natural oil.

**Chamomile**—One producer of blue Hungarian oil lowered his price by $25 per pound, bringing the minimum quotation to $225. Two causes led to the decreased quotation, it was stated by the manufacturer. A lower price for raw material was the chief reason, and in addition to this, a very good yield was said to have been encountered in the production of the latest stocks. The lower price would be maintained at least until the present lot was sold, it was reported.

**Citronella**—Ceylon oil was offered from 53c. per pound and was available in ample quantities to satisfy current inquiry. The position of the oil remaining weak, most dealers felt that certain changes in the situation were due in the coming months. The large supplies available and lower demand have prevented any extensive recovery in the weakened price situation. Java type oil was offered from 45c. per pound.

**Costus**—Root oil was offered at a price lower by $1.50 per ounce than the previous minimum quotation of $15.50 per ounce. The lower price offered an advantage to those consumers requiring the oil, which is very limited in its use and in comparatively small demand.

**Cumin**—A further price reduction, in addition to the reduction noted two weeks ago, was effected when the price was lowered by 50c. per pound. The low quotation stood at $4.25 after lowered import prices on shipments of the oil from Holland made the reduction possible. A small but average inquiry for the oil was noted and was met without difficulty.

**Dillweed**—Short supplies of the oil plagued consumers in attempting to fill their needs. The problem was not expected to be solved quickly, as most informed observers felt that only the arrival of oil from the next crop would supply the quantities needed for consumers' requirements. The months intervening would witness a shortage of oil and a strong tone to prices, it was felt. Current prices for the oil ranged upward from $4 per pound.

**Eucalyptus**—The lowered prices expected in the trade to make their appearance at about the present time were noted in the week just past when a reduction of 5c. per pound was effected in the price of 70-75% oil. This grade oil was offered from 80c. per pound, while 80-85% oil was offered from 90c. A comfortable level of supply has been maintained, enabling consumers to obtain virtually any quantities of the oil that might be required.

**Garlic**—Imports of the oil remained in the past week so far below the amounts needed to fill all demands that the shortage appeared more critical. Shipments from Egypt have been difficult if not impossible to obtain, causing the dwindling inventories that most dealers have recently faced. Prices for whatever oil could be

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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obtained ranged upward from $7.25 per ounce.

**Geranium** — Algerian oil was quoted from one source at $12 per pound, this offer representing a decline in price of 25c. Bourbon oil was available at unchanged prices, quotations ranging upward from $12 per pound. Although both varieties of the oil have shown a tendency to fluctuate in recent months, no extensive price changes have been made. The generally steady price picture reflected the even demand noted for the oil and the position of adequate supply that has been maintained. No immediate change in this situation was expected by observers in the trade.

**Grapefruit**—An advance in price of 25c. was made by the oil with the raising of the former minimum offer to $2.65 per pound. A price increase in the oil at the present time appeared as a normal adjustment to the tight supply position. With supplies currently not sufficient to fill all demand, the shortage gave no indications of easing immediately.

**Lavandin**—Prices ranging upward from $2.50 per pound remained in effect. Little change was noted during the past week in the supply position of the oil. Consumers were able to find sufficient amounts available for most if not all of their requirements, and dealers reported that sufficient quantities of the oil should be available to meet demand for the coming weeks.

**Lavender** — French flower oils of all grades remained unchanged in price during the last week. Dealers reported being in a position to fill most current inquiry without any noticeable pinch in supplies. Spanish spike oil was offered at a price that was lower by 5c. than the earlier low offer of $1.35 per pound. The reduction was effected in spite of the fact that recent price movements have been toward stronger offers.

**Lemon**—No significant change was noted during the week in the position of California oil as prices were maintained between a range of $5.65 and $6 per pound. Supplies available for immediate shipment have not been abundant in recent months and this situation has not shown any noticeable improvement in the past week. Some improvement was expected, however, during the first quarter of the new year, although very little definite information was available as yet.

**Lemongrass** — The stronger position gained by the oil in recent weeks was held and some further strengthening was noted as the minimum offer was raised 5c. to $1 per pound. After the drastically weakened prices of past months, the advances made in the price structure were looked on in the trade as advantageous to the future availability of the oil. At their present improved levels, it was stated, these prices offered more inducement for continued production. The recent gains were expected to show permanence, as the chief cause was said to be the disappearance from the market of low priced material.

**Nutmeg**—More freely available supplies of the oil were encountered on the market in the past week, putting both East Indian and West Indian oil in a somewhat favorable position for consumers. Prices remained steady, with some informed opinion holding that slight downward adjustments might be forthcoming.

**Orange**—The unbalanced position of both domestic and imported expressed oils showed no improvement in the past week as the distress symptoms continued unrelieved. Prices held at the depressed levels they reached earlier, California oil being available from 90c. to $1.75 per pound, depending upon brand. Florida oil was offered within approximately the same price range. Large supplies of both kinds of oil were available and were moving slowly as relatively little interest was shown by buyers. Italian oil was available in ample amounts with the same relative indifference shown by consumers.

**Pimento**—Berry oil prices were down as much as 50c. per pound as reduced replacement costs caused dealers to revise their price schedules. The lower prices offered advantageous buying opportunities to users of the oil, particularly since the lower quotations were reported as being due to remain at their reduced levels for the immediate future. Supplies of the oil were reported to be adequate for most current inquiry. Leaf oil prices showed no variations, ranging upward from $2.35 per pound.

**Sage**—Price movements for Dalmatian oil tended in a downward direction, although they were slight enough to have no immediate effect on the current price structure. The oil was freely available from $7.50 per pound. Spanish oil was offered from 90c. and clary from $20 per pound, both showing a tendency to remain firm.

**Sandalwood**—Although the minimum offer previously quoted was maintained in effect during the past week, some price movement in an upward direction was noted. The oil was offered from a low quotation of $9.75 per pound, with the majority of prices ranging upward from this figure. With replacement costs reported in some quarters as higher, some further strengthening of the price structure was indicated.

**Spearmint**—The active demand for the oil showed no indication of diminishing and continued to put the oil in a strong position. One offer at $7.75 per pound was the lowest encountered on the market, with other offers ranging considerably above this price. A firm tone was expected for the immediate future as all market conditions indicated a continued good inquiry.

**Vetiver**—Bourbon oil was quoted at prices varying from $20 to $28.50 per pound in the past week, most of these quotations showing no change from the previous week. Sufficient quantities of the oil were available on the market to satisfy most current inquiry and to present little if any difficulty to consumers. Haitian oil was offered from $17.50 and Java from $29 per pound. Little price movement was expected for the oil in the immediate fu-

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ture as most market factors indicated that it would hold steady.

**Wormseed**—Offers in the country remained firm and kept the oil at the same price level it has held for the past months. Demand has remained active even though the current price levels were considered high in comparison with previous prices commanded by the oil. No immediate change in either the supply status or the price structure of the oil was expected.

**Ylang-ylang**—A weaker tone was displayed in some quarters by ylang oils as quotations displayed a tendency to move downward. Whether the weakness would bring about any reduced prices was uncertain as inquiry was reported as being no less than usual and likely to remain at its normal levels. Bourbon oil was offered from $18 per pound and extra type oil from $25.

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Amyl Salicylate** — The material was available at the recently reduced prices, the low offer currently in effect being 75c. per pound. Production has been maintained at a level that presented no problems for consumers in obtaining their requirements. Trade sources reported that the material would remain in a comfortable supply position for at least the immediate future.

**Benzyl Alcohol**—The material was available from 64c. per pound and occupied a steady position in regard to prices. No changes in the current price schedules were expected by manufacturers. Production has been maintained at a rate that satisfied present consumer demands without difficulty.

**Benzyl Benzoate**—Recent price reductions remained in effect, the material being offered on the market from 72c. per pound. Production offered no difficulties for the consumer, as adequate amounts of the material have been made available for current market requirements. No further price adjustments were expected by manufacturers in the immediate future.

**Eugenol**—The price range was sharply reduced during the week as manufacturers lowered their quotations. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $2.85 per pound were put into effect, as compared with the previous range from $2.90 to $3.45 per pound. The lower prices offered a considerable advantage to consumers, whose requirements of the material appeared undiminished in quantity. Current production has been maintained at the highest practical level, it was stated in the trade, and should continue without interruption in the immediate future.

**Geraniol**—The material remained unchanged in price during the past week and was available in ample amounts for current market requirements. Recent price changes have been in a downward direction, as the oil from which it is derived has become available at lowered prices. The easy availability of citronella oil has also brought about a comfortable supply situation for its derivatives.

**Hydroxycitronellal**—A situation of adequate supply characterized this material, as has been the case in recent months. The ample supplies of citronella oil and depressed prices that this oil has commanded on the market have had their effect in both the price and supply position of its derivatives. Prices ranged upward from $5.35 per pound and showed no tendency to change in the immediate future.

**Linalool**—The material derived from bois de rose oil reflected the currently easy supply position of the oil. Inquiry of almost any size could be met without difficulty from current production. Prices ranged from $5.65 per pound. The lignaloe wood oil derivative was offered at prices ranging upward from $6.75 per pound.

## *Botanical Market*

*—Continued from page 58*

the broken spice went up to 42c. to 43c. Batavia spice held unchanged.

**Cassia Buds**—In a sensational advance, this item rose to the basis of $1.05 to $1.10 per pound, erupting suddenly from the last quoted basis of 65c. to 70c. Actually, the article is extremely scarce in practically all quarters.

**Clove**—The limited additions to spot stocks of Zanzibar spice continued to bring some easing of the still very high quotations on spot. The market was $1.54 per pound last week.

**Ginger**—No. 2 Jamaica root was shaded to 17c. to 17½c. per pound. African root was down to 13½c. Split Nigerian was also easier and lower at 11c. Other quotations on ginger root failed to develop change.

**Nutmegs**—East Indian shrivels were a fraction lower at 32½c. to 33c. per pound and West Indian nutmegs dropped to 28¼c.

**Pepper**—Prices for black pepper broke sharply on spot last week, business during much of the week being proposed at $1.27 to $1.30 per pound for Malabar. And there were merchants and brokers who declared that they were "bullish on pepper at present prices." Lampong afloat was down to $1.17. December shipment Malabar-Lampong became $1.15 and January shipment for the two grades stood at $1.12. January arrival was proposed at $1.15. Some Mombassa chillies now afloat to the spot were higher at 44c. And gondars afloat were ranged 25c. to 28c. as to position and quality.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Malabar, spot, $1.27 to $1.30 per pound; Lampong afloat, $1.17; Malabar-Lampong, December shipment, $1.15; January shipment, $1.12; January arrival, $1.15.

## Breon Names Briggs Southwest Sales Head

Appointment of William J. Briggs as regional manager in charge of sales in the southwest for Geo. A. Breon & Co., New York, has been announced by Frederick O. S. Spencer, vice-president in charge of sales.

Prior to assuming his present position, Mr. Briggs had been a member of the firm's sales organization in San Francisco. As regional manager in the southwest, he will supervise sales of Breon medicinal products to doctors, hospitals and the drug trade in New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. He will maintain headquarters at 2615 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Tex.

### Tragacanth Retains Stanton Sales

Stanton Sales Company, Chicago, has been retained by Tragacanth Importing Corporation, New York, as Chicago representatives. Michael Stanton will promote the sale of gums in the pharmaceutical and other industries, and Mrs. Bettie Stanton will be in charge of cosmetic sales.


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# Protective Coatings Materials

The lead oxides advanced fractionally twice last week as a reflection of the strength in pig lead. Lead monosilicate, red lead, litharge, and orange mineral were all affected by the increases. The metal market continued to look firm, it was said. Red lithol toner advanced 3c. per pound, effective January 1. Increases in bone black schedules ranged from ¾ cent to 1 cent per pound. A reduction was noted in the schedules for alkali blue. All producers have not made the reduction in the dry and flushed material yet.

Some advances were noted for iron blues, however many producers were still at the old level. Producers holding the line announced that their schedules would also go up, effective January 15. New contracts for Chinese blue, milori blue, Prussian blue, and soda blue were expected to be written at the newly established level after the fifteenth. The advances in lead oxides were said to be the result of firmer prices in London which have come about because of a mine strike in Australia.

A producer reported that lithopone has been moving along quite well. Prices were firm. Zinc pigments continued to move at a good pace. Prices have remained at their old levels. It was said that producers were still watching for some results from free trading of zinc in the London market. However, the recent advances in lead metal were also considered indications of strength in zinc prices.

Synthetic resins continued to move along well. Alkyds have kept up nicely, a source stated. Polystyrenes and terpenes have kept moving without showing any signs of slackening. Coumarone-indenes have enjoyed a good demand from the tile industry. This market was in tight supply because demand has been sustained at such high levels for so long a period.

The market for natural gums was showing some indications of a little pickup in activity. Importers were rather encouraged for the future. Shellac prices were steady here. The India market was reported to be a bit firmer. Importers were confident that the current good activity would hold. Buying hasn't been heavy, but it has been steady and regular. The most important news in the casein market was in the Department of Agriculture announcement that import restrictions were taken off casein.

### *Price Trends*

**Advanced**

Black, bone, ¾c. per lb.
Lead, monosilicate, 0.48c. per lb.
red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange, mineral, ½c. per lb.
Red, lithol, toner, 3c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Blue, alkali, dry, 10c. per lb.
toner, litho flushed, 5c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Jan. 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 88.44 | 88.44 | 88.44 | 101.19 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Prime Pigments

Sales of paints, varnishes, and lacquers by producers who normally account for 96 per cent of Canada's output of these products totaled $81,210,730 in the first nine months of 1952, compared with $78,100,550 in the corresponding period of 1951, according to the Department of Commerce.

Sales in September 1952 were $8,331,260, compared with $6,874,045 in September 1951, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The output of Denmark's paint and lacquer industry is primarily for the home market, but considerable quantities also are exported, according to the Department of Commerce.

Demand has been at high levels in the postwar period because of the shortage of these materials in World War II. It has now been satisfied, however, and the strict economic policies introduced by the Government n 1951 have slowed up the industry.

Growing competition on world markets also has affected domestic production of paints and varnishes.

**Black, Bone**—The price schedules for these pigments advanced from ¾c. to 1c. per pound effective January 1. Current quotations of the various grades ranged from 15½c. to 22c. per pound in less than carlots of drums, on a freight allowed basis. Pacific coast bone black prices were 2c. per pound higher than quotations here.

**Blue, Alkali**—The price of this pigment was reduced last week. Dry material came down 10c. per pound, and flushed toner was reduced 5c. per pound. Some sources reported that they were still at the old level, but were considering the change.

Current quotations of the dry material were from $1.80 to $1.90 per pound. The schedules for litho flushed toner became $1 to $1.10 per pound.

**Iron Blues**—Some sources have advanced the prices of these pigments effective January 1, while several other producers have announced that the increase was scheduled for January 15. The current price quoted by most producers was still 39¾c. per pound. However, new contracts for Chinese blue, milori blue, Prussian blue, and soda blue will become 45c. per pound, according to announcements.

**Lead Monosilicate**—Producers increased the schedules for this pigment last week reflecting two fractional advances in pig lead. Current quotations were 15.84c. per pound in carlots, and 16.84c. per pound in less than carlots.

**Litharge**—Increases in lead metal were reflected in the price of this oxide last week. Two fractional advances totaling ½c. per pound made carlot quotations 16½c. per pound, and less than carlots 17½c. per pound.

**Lithopone**—A source reported that this material has been moving well. Supplies have been adequate for the immediate needs of consumers. Prices have held to their old levels. Ordinary lithopone was still quoted at 7½c. per pound in carlots.

**Orange Mineral**—Price schedules of this oxide were advanced a total of ½c. per pound last week, reflecting the changes in pig lead. Current quotations were 20.85c. per pound in less than carlots.

**Red Lead**—Schedules for this oxide increased a total of ½c. per pound last week in two fractional advances. Pig lead was reported to be firmer on the London market. It was said that a mine strike in Australia had much to do with the latest increase in metal prices.

Current quotations of red lead, 95 percent $Pb_3O_4$, were at 17½c. per pound in carlots, and 18½c. per pound in less than carlots. Carloads of the 97 percent material were 17¾c. per pound, while less than carloads were 18¾c. per pound. The 98 percent material became 18c. per pounds in carlots, and 19c. per pound in less than carlots.

**Red Lithol, Toner**—Producers advanced the schedules for this pigment 3c. per pound effective January 1. Current quotations were at 79c. per pound in barrels.

**Zinc Pigments**—Producers reported that there has been no particular change in the market for these pigments. Demand has held up fairly well. Suppliers were moving the material right along. There was sufficient material available to take care of the current needs of consumers.

Although prices have held to their previously established levels, producers were not certain what the future will bring. It was said that members of the trade were watching for the effects of free trading of zinc on the London market. But, the recent advances in lead gave some hint that zinc prices might go up before anything happens as a result of London trading in zinc. It is well known that lead and zinc prices frequently move in sympathetic harmony.

## Synthetic Resins

**Alkyds**—Producers said that these synthetics have been holding up very well. Demand has been sustained at very good levels, and suppliers expected that things would keep moving along at the same pace for quite a while. One source stated that it was looking ahead for a good year in these resins. There have been no price changes reported in the past week. Supplies have been sufficient for producers to keep up with the current demand pretty well.

**Coumarone-Indenes**—There has been no significant change in this market. Supplies have not been sufficient to accommodate all of the needs of consumers. Producers reported that demand from the tile industry has been particularly good in the past year. It was said that coumarone-indenes are used as softeners by the rubber tile manufacturers and as a com-

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

pounding aid in vinyls. Thus, this material has outlets in two segments of an expanding industry. Prices have held to their old levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated at this time.

**Polystyrenes** — A source reported that these resins have held up very well. It was said that there wasn't even a decline in demand during December, which might have been expected ordinarily. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. A source said that prices of these resins were generally pretty stable and do not fluctuate very much. Producers were looking ahead for a very good sales period.

**Terpenes**—Supplies of these synthetics have been sufficient for consumer requirements. Prices have remained at their old levels. Demand has held up very well. A source reported that the volume of sales in December did not show any decline, as normally might be expected during that time of year. It was felt that activity would continue to be good in the coming months. Producers were looking ahead for a good sales period.

## Natural Resins

The market for the gums was rather quiet during the past few weeks, which was as expected during this season. Importers said that the future looked better. Buying was expected to pick up soon. Suppliers were carrying sufficient stocks to take care of the demand. Consumers have cut their inventories down so that present buying represents current needs. When consumer requirements do pick up, importers expected them to be reflected in the market immediately. Prices of the gums were low and they have been steady at those levels. Importers felt that they had good quality material to offer consumers at low prices.

**Shellac** — The price schedules of bleached and orange grades were steady last week. Importers said that the market was a bit quiet with the holiday season. However, demand has been rather good for this time of year. Orders have been coming in steadily. Some of them have been repeat orders. It was felt that consumers have reduced inventories as much as they could for the yearend inventory. Thus, buyers were working largely from hand-to-mouth and current buying represented the current level of business. Importers were confident that activity for the future looked good.

## Miscellaneous Materials

**Casein**—The most significant news in this market was the fact that import restrictions on casein have been taken off by the government. This was good news to importers since imported casein had been under control since August 9, 1951. The Department of Agriculture announced the lifting of restrictions last week. The department said that the experience gained during the control period indicated to the Secretary that it could be concluded that "the termination of import controls will not result in any adverse effects specified in Section 104 of the Defense Production Act." The change in regulations came as an amendment of defense food order No. 3.

The market was materially the same. Demand from the mills has not been particularly high, but there was some interest in casein. There was very little European material available. Prices have held to their old levels. Importers said that it was too early to determine what the effect of the lifting of restrictions will bring to Argentine casein.

## Naval Stores

**Rosin, Gum**

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

| | Fri. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur.‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| K | ... | ... | ... | 7.19*† | ... |
| M | ... | 7.25* | 7.45* | 7.325* | ... |
| N | ... | 7.05*† | 7.45* | 7.325* | ... |
| WW, X | ... | ... | 8.05* | ... | ... |
| Sales, USDA | ... | 232* | 125* | 532* | ... |

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | ... | ... | ... | 451 | ... |
| Shipments | ... | ... | 1.957 | ... | ... |
| Stocks | ... | 9.975 | 8.018 | 8.469 | ... |

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B—N $8.40, WG $8.55, WW $8.80.

**Rosin, Wood**

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | ... | 4.15† | 6.50* | ... | ... |

**Turpentine, Gum**

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price | ... | ... | .5225† | ... | ... |
| Sales | ... | ... | 4.000§ | ... | ... |

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | ... | 103 | ... | 730 | ... |
| Shipments | ... | 55 | 998 | 79 | ... |
| Stocks | ... | 1.848 | 850 | 1.501 | ... |

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62c., l.c.l., 72c.

**Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled**

(USDA, per 7-lb. unit)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ... | .58* | ... | ... | ... |

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MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — Russell Chemical Co.
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## Eastman Kodak Reports List of New Appointments

C. L. A. Wynd has been named an assistant general manager of the Eastman Kodak Company's Kodak Park Works, Rochester, N. Y., heading a list of appointments made by Ivar N. Hultman, Kodak vice-president. Mr. Hultman said that in his new post Mr. Wynd will share responsibilities with Gerould T. Lane, also an assistant general manager of the plant.

Dr. Louis K. Eilers has become administrative assistant to the general manager at Kodak Park. Dr. Austin J. Gould has been named assistant manager of the film manufacturing organization and Eugene R. Clearman has becomes superintendent of the roll coating division. E. Philip Kron has been named purchasing engineer at Kodak Park.

Mr. Wynd joined Kodak in 1927 as a chemical engineer in the roll coating department at Kodak Park. In 1928 he was transferred as a supervisor to the manufacturing experiments departments. He was appointed assistant superintendent of that department in 1934 and ten years later became assistant general superintendent of the plant's film department. He had been assistant to the general manager since January, 1947.

Dr. Eilers was first employed by Kodak as a chemist in cellulose esters research in 1934. He advanced through several positions and became superintendent of the roll coating and roll coating finishing departments in 1946. He was appointed assistant manager of film manufacturing in May, 1952.

Dr. Gould joined Kodak Park as a chemist in cellulose esters research in 1934. After several advancements he became superintendent of roll coating departments in 1950. Mr. Clearman joined Kodak Park's industrial economy department in 1934. Three years later he was transferred to the coating department. He was appointed assistant superintendent of the department in 1949. Since January, 1951, he had been serving as deputy superintendent of the roll coating division at Kodak Park.

Mr. Kron joined Kodak Park's accounting department in 1934. A year later he transferred to the plant's engineering and maintenance department as assistant to the superintendent. After rejoining Kodak, following military service, he left to become a partner in a sales engineering firm in Buffalo, N. Y., and to serve as treasurer and a director of Dustex Corporation. He returned to Kodak in 1950 as a purchasing department member.

## New England Paint Club Sets Meeting for Thurs.

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet Thursday at the Statler hotel, Boston. The guest speaker will be Samuel H. Ramsay, who will speak on "The Value of a Sense of Humor."

### Monsanto Offers Technical Data

The organic chemicals division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has issued a booklet on "Milmer I," which details methods of combating mildew in several industrial fields, while the plastics division, Springfield, Mass., has issued a booklet on injection molding technics applicable to the molding of styrene and another revised booklet on "Lustrex X-820," a carboxyl-containing polyelectrolyte resin.

The mildew booklet is available from any Monsanto representative or from the division in St. Louis. The styrene bulletin, known as "Production Information Bulletin No. 81," is available at Springfield, as is the booklet on "Lustrex X-820".

## N. Y. Paint Technicians Course Starts Tomorrow

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold registration and the first session of part two of its course, "Elementary Paint Production Technics," tomorrow at the Brooklyn Evening Technical High School, 29 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, at 7 p.m.

Some of the topics to be discussed during the coming semester are color, colored pigments, polymerization, and some of the fundamental problems of formulation of lacquers, latex base paints and other coating materials.

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## Croswell Leaves Hercules, Ending 41 Years' Service

Volney R. Croswell, a pioneer in the naval stores field and a veteran of nearly forty-one years' service with the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has retired. Mr. Croswell, manager of safety for three Hercules departments — naval stores, paper makers chemical, and synthetics—had served in managerial capacities at five Hercules plants.

Mr. Croswell joined E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in 1912, as a chemist at the eastern laboratory, Gibbstown, N. J. In the same year he was transferred to Hercules, California, remaining there as a chemist until 1915, during which time the plant became part of the Hercules Powder Company. He became chief chemist at Bacchus, Utah, in 1915. From 1916 until 1920, he served successively as dynamite supervisor in Kenvil, N. J.; assistant to the technical director of the Wilmington office; and TNT supervisor and dynamite supervisor at Kenvil. In 1920 he was named assistant works manager at Gulfport, Miss., becoming acting works manager the following year.

From 1922 to 1925, Mr. Croswell served as assistant superintendent of the Brunswick, Ga., naval stores plant, becoming technical manager in 1925, until his transfer in 1928 to become manager of Mississippi operations in Hattiesburg. After three years in that post he returned to Brunswick as technical manager, until he was sent to the Kalamazoo, Mich., plant, where he was general superintendent of the paper makers chemical division from 1933 to 1938. From 1938 to 1940, Mr. Croswell served as safety engineer at the Wilmington office, becoming manager of safety for the three departments in 1940.

## Utility Color & Chemical Set Up in Newark, N. J.

The organization of the Utility Color & Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has been announced by Dr. J. B. Shohan, president. The newly formed company, which recently purchased the assets of the Utility Color Company, will manufacture inorganic colors.

According to Dr. Shohan, present owner of Valley Chemical Color Company, V. Sanford Oliver will be technical director in charge of production, research and development. Mr. Oliver has been associated with the pigment industry since 1936. John N. Gulick, formerly sales manager of Redmond Distributors, has been named vice-president and general manager.

## Titanium Pigment Production Shipments Set Records in '51

The titanium pigment industry continued to establish new records in 1951 with an increase in titanium pigment production of 5 percent and in shipments of 2 percent over the previous records set in 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. The industry continued to consume about 99 percent of the ilmenite produced in 1951; the other 1 percent was used in making titanium alloys, carbide and welding-rod coatings.

About 75 percent of the titanium pigment produced in 1951 was consumed in the paint, enamel and lacquer industries, with the remainder going into paper, rubber, floor coverings, coated fabrics, textiles, printing ink and miscellaneous uses.

Commercial ductile titanium sponge metal produced in 1951 totaled 495 short tons. Ilmenite production and shipments in 1951 totaled 535,835 short tons and 510,840 short tons, respectively, an increase of 14 percent and 13 percent above output and shipments for 1950. This increase established new records in ilmenite production and shipments for the fifth successive year. Figures on production and shipments of titanium pigments are supplied to the Bureau of Mines in confidence and, therefore, are not available for publication.

## New York Paint Club Meetings Set for Jan. 14

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its first meeting of the year at the Brevoort hotel, New York, January 14. R. Terrill, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., will speak on "Dehydrated Castor Oil."

### *Trade Briefs*

**Luminall Paint Division** of National Chemical & Manufacturing Company has issued a new casein color chart.

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## Johns-Manville Announces Celite Division Appointments

The Celite division of the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, has made several new appointments, according to an announcement from Arthur S. Elsenbast, vice-president of the corporation and general manager of the division.

R. J. Amberg, who had been senior sales representative for the division at Detroit, Mich., has been appointed Cleveland, Ohio, district sales manager; S. S. Childs, formerly with the company's finance department, has become comptroller of the division; Carl Dietz, Cleveland district sales manager, has been named New York district sales manager; P. A. Martinson, who had been senior sales representative at Minneapolis, Minn., has been transferred to New York as product manager for fillers, and W. J. Petersen, formerly comptroller of the division, has been appointed production engineer, with headquarters in New York.

Mr. Amberg joined Johns-Manville in 1937 as a member of the filtration and filler department in New York and was later transferred to the Detroit office, where he became senior sales representative. Mr. Childs joined Johns-Manville in 1941 as a member of the company's cost accounting department in New York. Since then he has held such posts as finance manager of the company's Waukegan, Ill., plant and as assistant to two division comptrollers.

Mr. Dietz joined the company in 1935 as a member of the filtration and filler department and was the Celite sales representative at St. Louis, Mo., until 1944, when he was appointed Cleveland district sales manager. Mr. Martinson joined Johns-Manville in 1937 as a sales representative for the Celite division at Chicago. Except for two years in the Navy, he remained at Chicago until 1946, when he was transferred to the Minneapolis office. Mr. Petersen joined the company in 1936 as a specification engineer for the company's Manville, N. J., and Waukegan, Ill., plants. He was transferred to the New York financial department in 1938 and in 1949 was appointed comptroller of the Celite division.

## Alkali-Organic Solvent Paint Remover Samples Sought

Military specification MIL-R-12294 (CE), dated October 22, 1952, has been issued covering an alkali-organic solvent type paint remover. A qualified products list will be established under this specification. Information on the correct procedure for submission of test samples for qualification may be obtained by communicating with the Commanding General, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. It should be sent to the attention of the paint and chemical laboratory.

## Nat'l Lead Starts Building New Kansas 'Lorite' Plant

The National Lead Company, New York, has started construction on a new plant, which will begin production next April, at Edson, Kan., of "Lorite," a diatomaceous material used as an extender pigment in latex emulsion paints, wall primers, undercoaters, deep tone flat wall paints, lustreless enamels, camouflage paints, traffic and zone marking paints. Present production of "Lorite" is at the DeLore Division plant in St. Louis, Mo.

## Metals Disintegrating Adds Sheaffer in Pigment Post

Hal R. Sheaffer has joined the staff of Metals Disintegrating Company, Elizabeth, N. J., as manager of pigment development. Mr. Sheaffer was previously executive vice-president of the Ohio Bronze Powder Company, Cleveland, and prior to that was executive vice-president of the Malone Bronze Powder Works, Inc., Malone, N. Y.

## Farber to Lecture at NYU

Dr. Benjamin Farber, of the Farnow Varnish Works, Long Island City, New York, will lecture on "The Latest Advances and Trends in Alkyd Manufacture" at New York University January 13. He will be guest lecturer at the seminar on new developments in organic finishes, which is held under the direction of Dr. Myron Coler, Elias Singer and Sidney Laurin.

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## Obituaries

### Arthur W. Ambrose

Arthur W. Ambrose, chairman of the board of the Cities Service Oil Company of Delaware, died December 28 near Tulsa, Okla. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Ambrose was also a director of the Cities Service Company and of the Richfield Oil Corporation.

Mr. Ambrose started his career as a geologist for the Shell Oil Company in the Coalinga field in California. He joined the Cities Service Oil Company in 1923 as manager of its land and geological division. In 1930 he became vice-president and assistant general manager, and in 1946 was elected to the presidency of the company. Mr. Ambrose became board chairman in 1952.

### Jerome J. Crowley, sr.

Jerome J. Crowley, sr., chairman of the board of the O'Brien Corporation, South Bend, Indiana, died in Chicago December 19. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Crowley had practiced law in Chicago for more than fifty years as a member of the firm of Barry & Crowley. Among the survivors is a son, Jerome J. Crowley, jr., president of the O'Brien Corporation.

### Philip F. O'Brien

Philip F. O'Brien, vice-president and sales manager of Interstate Chemical Corporation, New York, died December 29 at his home in Briarcliff, N. Y. He was thirty-five years of age.

Mr. O'Brien moved over to Interstate, an affiliate of Elbert & Co., New York, only recently. Previously, he was with Elbert as treasurer and chemical sales manager. He had been a member of the Elbert organization for ten years.

### Walter B. Smith

Walter B. Smith, executive vice-president and general manager of the Union pharmaceutical division of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., died December 20 in Garden City, N. Y.

Prior to joining Schering two years ago, Mr. Smith had been associated with the Emerson Drug Company and the American Home Products Corporation.

**Alexander Anderson,** retired paint salesman who had spent most of his twenty-seven years in the industry with the Murphy Paint & Varnish Company, died December 24 in Summit, N. J. He was sixty-four years old. At one time, Mr. Anderson was credit manager for Murphy.

**Dr. Claude Hudson,** a carbohydrate chemist, died December 27 in Washington, D. C. He was seventy-one years old. Dr. Hudson had, during his career, been associated with the Bureau of Chemistry, the National Bureau of Standards and the National Institute of Health.

**Victor N. Kalberg,** technical director of the Scientific Oil Compounding Company, Chicago, died December 28. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Kalberg had previously been associated with the Wheeler Varnish Company, the Standard Varnish Works and the Jewel Paint & Varnish Company.

**Donald Lincoln,** manager of the refinery supply and distribution division of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died December 29 in that city. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Lincoln was one of the organizers of the product control division and in 1946 was appointed to the post he held at the time of his death.

**John L. Newkirk,** president of John L. Newkirk, Inc., New York, died December 25 in New York. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Newkirk started with the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., and later become president of a subsidiary, the U.S.A. Corporation.

**Bernard J. Reilly, sr.,** a chemist for the Carbic Color & Chemical Company, New York, died December 28 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was fifty-three years old. Mr. Reilly had been with Carbic Color for thirty years.

**Walter P. Savage,** executive assistant to the vice-president of the United Gas Improvement Company, died in Philadelphia December 27. He was fifty-four years old.

**William R. Sieplein,** supervisor of bid sales for the Sherwin-Williams Company, and the oldest active employee with the company, died December 23. He was seventy-eight years old. Mr. Sieplein, who completed sixty years with the organization last May, had been a contemporary of Henry A. Sherwin and Edward P. Williams, founders of the firm. In addition to his official duties, Mr. Sieplein had served as the company historian.

**Gordon G. Vincent,** technical service manager of the chemicals department of Canadian Industries, Ltd., died in Montreal December 25. He was fifty-nine years old.

**Robert E. Withers,** former treasurer and vice-president in charge of finance for the Aluminum Company of America, died December 29 in Wytheville, Va. He was eighty-seven years old.

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# Oils, Fats and Waxes

Although trading was not too heavy, both crude cottonseed and crude soybean meals edged up fractionally last week. Refined grades of soybean oil also gained. Mills were reported to be shipping most of their crude cottonseed oil to the government.

Copra moved up another $5 per ton, but, notwithstanding this rise, crude coconut oil held its ground. Trading in linseed oil was limited to a few replacement sales. Interest, in fact, was said to be so sluggish that little business could be drummed up even at concessions of up to seventy points.

Both crude and refined grades of peanut oil were one-half cent lower. The tung oil market, suffering from overproduction, fell off again, domestic sinking one cent and imported declining one-quarter cent per pound.

With soap makers inactive, export interest down and a drop in the price of loose lard, both grease and tallow were fractionally lower. In addition to three inedible grades of tallow, which were off one-eighth cent, the edible material declined one-half cent per pound. Grease oil, however, made gains of one-half to one cent per pound, a reflection of improved demand.

Waxes were unchanged pricewise. However, carnauba was said to be showing some signs of firming up, as some interest was noted for January-February deliveries. There were reports that banks at the source are beginning to finance the new crop, which development dealers here felt will bring Parnahyba back onto the market again. Last week there were only a few scattered bags of Parnahyba No. 1 and No. 2 available.

## Vegetable Oils

**Castor, Dehydrated**—There was little buying interest last week as prices remained stable.

**Coconut**—Despite a gain in copra, crude oil remained at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, for prompt shipment. The New York market was similarly unchanged at 17c. per pound for nearby delivery.

**Copra**—The price moved up another $5 per ton last week, rising to $230 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

**Corn**—The market held firm at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for crude, and at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, delivery, for refined oil.

**Cottonseed**—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures showed some mild strength, particularly in the March and July positions. There was active trading noted for March, May and July.

The market on crude cottonseed oil edged up fractionally, with sales in the Southeast and Valley reported at 14⅜c., tankcars, mills. Sales were also noted in Texas at 14c., tankcars. Trading was limited in the main. Mills were reported to be shipping most of their oil to the government and buying interest from domestic sources as well as foreign markets was said to be slow.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pound) on the N Y. Produce Exchange for the period ended Dec. 31 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 269 | 16.95 | 16.70 | 16.72—16.70S |
| May | 232 | 16.78 | 16.50 | 16.50—16.51S |
| July | 73 | 16.70 | 16.37 | 16.44—16.37S |
| September | 3 | 16.05 | 16.05 | 15.95@16.00 |
| October | 5 | 15.85 | 15.85 | 15.50@15.85 |

Total sales, 582 contracts.

*Memphis.*—There was trading in crude cottonseed oil at 14⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, and in crude soybean oil at 13¾c., same basis. The market was steady and quiet. Soybean meal was in somewhat better demand, with trading at $70 per ton, f.o.b. southern mills. Cottonseed meal was quiet, with no selling pressure. Most mills were reported selling well ahead of ceiling prices. Some meal was available from resellers at somewhat lower than the ceiling.

**Linseed**—The sales last week were limited to a few replacements. Official prices for raw oil remained at 14.7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, and 15.95c., New York basis. Demand was so sluggish that there were reports that little business could be drummed up at concessions of up to seventy points.

*Minneapolis.*—There was no feature to the yearend linseed oil trade, processors in the Minneapolis area reported. The market was a rubber stamp of the preceding holiday week's business, with only small replacement sales noted. Few oil users appeared to be interested in adding to commitments at this time. It was the same "wait-and-see" policy which has permeated other types of commodity markets, trade observers said. Interest in buying oil even at the rock bottom price of 14c. per pound was thin, crushers said. Official quotation held at 14.7c. per pound, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Minneapolis; warehouse basing at 14.9c a pound. Shipping directions for the four-day week were light.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

| | 1952-53 | 1951-52 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 4,860,000 | 6,900,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 137,480,000 | 135,600,000 |

### Price Trends

**Advanced**
Copra, $5 per ton.
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Grease, No. 1, ½c. per lb.
extra, Winter, strained, 1c. per lb.
prime, burning, 1c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
refined, alkali, ½c. per lb.
clarified, ½c. per lb.

**Reduced**
Grease, brown, ¼c. per lb.
White, choice, ½c. per lb.
Yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oil, peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
refined, ½c. per lb.
Tung, dom., 1c. per lb.
imported, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.
Inedible, extra, ½c. per lb.
fancy, ½c. per lb.
special, ¼c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Jan. 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 107.75 | 107.75 | 109.78 | 121.80 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

**Flaxseed**—Prices sank to the support level of $4.03 per bushel in reflection of a weakness in the futures market. Demand was good, but there were few offerings.

*Minneapolis.*—Flaxseed continued in good demand, but there was little being offered as prices skidded as low as the support level of $4.03 a bushel, reflecting weakness in the futures market. There was considerable liquidation of futures before the yearend to establish tax losses. The market displayed rallying tendencies after this type of selling was out of the way. No. 1 flaxseed, which had been getting around $4.10 a bushels in the preceding week, sold down to $4.03 and $4.04 before the old year bowed out. Purchases in the spot cash and to-arrive markets were extremely light. Cash purchases amounted to only sixteen cars and 3,500 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive bookings totaled seven cars and in excess of 12,000 bushels in trucklots. Marketings were light, totaling sixty cars for the four-day week as against 111 cars the previous short week and 106 cars in the same period last year. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled twenty-eight cars, compared to forty-seven cars the previous week and forty-five cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

| | Receipts 1952-53 | Receipts 1951-52 | Shipments 1952-53 | Shipments 1951-52 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past week | 102,000 | 217,600 | 47,600 | 66,300 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 10,941,700 | 16,672,500 | 1,574,400 | 2,521,300 |

**Peanut**—Both crude and refined were ½c. per pound lower. Crude oil sales were made at 25½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quoted at 29¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Demand was said to be fairly good. Bids on crude were reported at 25c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The supply was still very limited.

**Soybean**—Sales were made in crude oil at fractionally higher levels last week, with the material moving at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for prompt and nearby shipment. The second half of January was quoted at 13¼c., while sales at 13c. were made for February. There was also trading at 12⅞c. per pound for March, with April-June quoted at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined grades were up ⅛c., alkali rising to 15.875c., same basis. Salad oil stood fast at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the period ended Dec. 31 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 5 | 13.20 | 13.20 | 13.15@13.23 |
| March | 43 | 12.93 | 12.65 | 12.76S |
| May | 58 | 12.58 | 12.25 | 12.47S |
| July | 34 | 12.46 | 12.25 | 12.36@12.40 |
| September | 2 | 11.90 | 11.90 | 11.80@11.95 |

Total sales, 142 contracts.

**Tung**—A lack of buying interest drove prices of both domestic and imported oils down again last week. Domestic fell off 1c. per pound, sinking to 30½c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Imported, down ½c., was quoted at 32¾c. per pound, tankcars, spot New York. Drums in carlots held at 34¾c. per pound, but l.c.l. quantities fell off to a range of 35c. to 35½c. The continued weakness was also attributed to the fact that domestic output is currently outstripping consumption by a three-to-two margin.

### Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

*Los Angeles.*—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise specified:—

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

Castor, USP, 27½c. per pound; No. 3, 27¼c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 34.1c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; dehydrated, unbodied, 32.6c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included. Coconut, crude, 16c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14¼c. per pound; refined, 18.02c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 14¼c. per pound, Valley; 14c. per pound, Texas; refined, 17.75c. per pound, California. Linseed, 15.8c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 25¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 30½c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 13.375c. per pound, midwest; refined, 16.75c. per pound, New York.

## Fats and Greases

**Grease**—Prices fell off ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound last week. The weakness was attributed to the inactivity of soap makers, a decline in export interest and a price drop in loose lard. Choice white was down to 5⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow, down ⅛c., was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, while brown, off ¼c., was named at 3½c. per pound, same basis. House held firm at 4¼c. per pound.

**Lard**—Although loose lard declined fractionally, cash lard held at 8¼c. per pound, tierces, Chicago, in a nominal market.

**Tallow**—Edible tallow was ½c. lower during the week in a nominal market, falling to 7½c. per pound, tanks, delivered. Three inedible grades were also down, extra, fancy and special each declining ⅛c. per pound. Fancy fell to 5⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, while extra was quoted at 5⅜c. per pound, same basis, and special dropped to 4⅞c. per pound. No. 1 remained unchanged at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

## Animal Oils

Improved demand plus stronger raw materials markets last week produced gains in grease oil of from ½c. to 1c. per pound. No. 1 advanced ½c. per pound to a range of 11c. to 12c. in drums. Extra, up 1c., was quoted at 12½c. to 13½c., while prime, also 1c. higher, moved to a range of 13½c. to 14½c. per pound in drums. Oleostearin steadied at 8⅝c. per pound in the wake of a ⅝c. rise. Calls for tallow oil was still held to actual needs, while buying interest in oleo oil remained sluggish.

## Fish Oils

**Cod**—There were few offers for shipment last week, as interest in replacements continued to lag. Tanked oil remained nominal at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, drums, c.i.f. New York. Small lots on spot were quoted at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, as to quantity.

**Refined Fish**—Both light pressed oil and alkali refined remained unchanged pricewise. The former held at 11c. per pound, tankcars, while the latter continued at 12c., New York basis. Crude menhaden oil was quiet and nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. New Jersey points, 6½c., North Carolina and 6c., Gulf ports.

*Los Angeles.*—Activity was slow during the week on the local market with trading at a minimum. The past two weeks witnessed movement of only one car of mackerel oil at 7.125c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. The crude tuna oil market was nominal at 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro with odd lots only being offered. Menhaden oil was quoted nominally at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. Gulf ports. The Canadian herring season, which normally starts in early November, has practically been written off by the trade and lack of oil from this source, together with the poor sardine catch from California Coastal water, is expected to strngthen the local oil market. As well, it will result in a definite shortage of oil offered later in the year. Pilchard landings for the 1952 season through December 23 totaled 3,047 tons compared to 113,724 tons for the same period in 1951.

## Cake and Meal

The government was still the largest consumer of cottonseed meal, with most of the production being tendered to the government under the package deal. Mills throughout the Southeast have their warehouses full of materials and the general feed demand was still very slow, causing practically no demand. Prices remained at the ceiling except for resellers who bought ahead and were willing to cut the market from $2 to as much as $4 per ton in order to give shipping instructions.

**Linseed Meal**—Weakness in soybean meal continued to make itself felt in the linseed meal market. There was moderate mixer interest for nearby requirements during the week.

*Minneapolis.*—Current weakness in the soybean meal market was reflected in linseed meal. Feed mixers showed modest interest in nearby needs at around $82.50 but they were unwilling to pay full jobber mark-ups for February and beyond. Crushers held their quotations firm at the ceiling of $82 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Shipping directions held up at a good rate.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1952-53 | 1951-52 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 11,040,000 | 12,420,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 243,440,000 | 245,520,000 |

**Peanut Feed**—Sellers last week asked $85 per ton sacked for 45 percent peanut feed, but very few manufacturers were willing to pay this price in view of the prices of soybean meal. The production of peanut feed was reported very small, causing practically no activity in the market.

**Soybean Meal**—Most soybean meal producers were reported to have a good volume of soybean meal to sell for January

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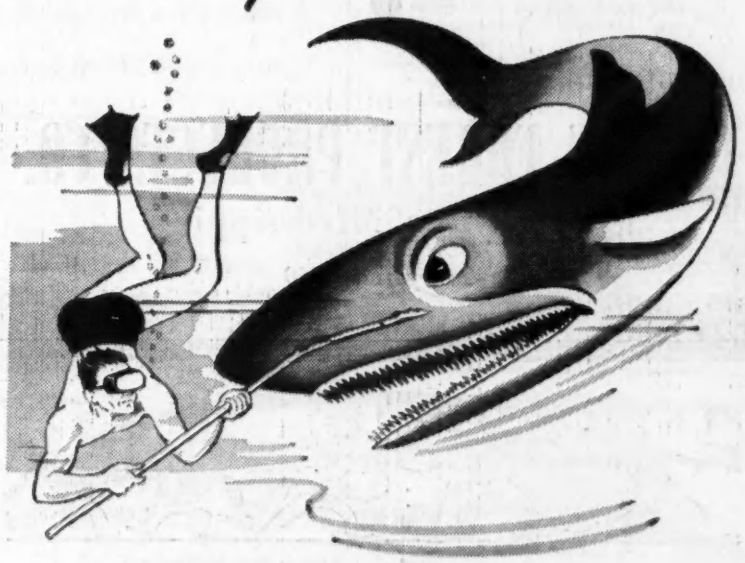

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forward, and were finding very little buying interest, even at the present day prices that figure generally $16 per ton under the ceiling. Bulk 44 percent soybean meal was offered at $70, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for January shipment, plus $5 for sacks. Bulk 44 percent soya, Decatur basis, was available at $69 for January; $70 for February and $71 for March, plus the cost of bags. Most feed manufacturers were in a comfortable position and were holding off buying until they needed supplies.

## Waxes

**Beeswax**—Holiday conditions prevailed last week, with little or no interest. Spot African material continued at a range of 46c. to 47c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Central American crude was firm at 54c. to 55c. per pound. Refined grades were also stable.

**Carnauba**—Some interest was noted for January-February deliveries, but, in the main, demand was quiet. There were reports that banks are beginning to finance the new crop at the source, which development dealers here felt will bring Parnahyba back onto the market again. Apart from a few scattered bags, there was no Parnahyba No. 1 and No. 2 yellow available last week. Prices, while unchanged, were reportedly firming up. Crude No. 3 remained at a range of 98c. to $1.01 per pound, while No. 3 refined held at $1.03 to $1.05, depending upon quantity. No. 1 Ceara yellow was named at $1.28 to $1.30 per pound, as to quantity, and No. 2 quotations remained at $1.26 to $1.28, same basis.

**Ouricury**—Prices held firm, refined continuing at 71c. to 75c. per pound on spot, depending upon seller and quantity. There was little interest noted, a customary trend during the holiday week.

## Fats and Oils Report Covering 1951 Issued

The annual vegetable fats and oils report of the Bureau of Census, covering the year 1951, has been issued by the Department of Commerce.

The report is entirely statistical, except for one page of introductory notes, and contains eighty-five pages of comparative data for 1949, 1950 and 1951. The data relates to (1) receipts, crushings, stocks and imports of raw materials used in producing vegetable oils, (2) factory production, factory consumption, factory and warehouse stocks, imports, and exports of animal and vegetable fats and oils, and (3) production, shipments, and stocks of oil mill products (other than crude oils) at crude oil mill locations.

## Spencer Kellogg Elects Jude to Vice-Presidency

Robert B. Jude has been elected a vice-president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., according to an announcement by Howard Kellogg, jr., vice-president. Mr. Jude previously had been assistant vice-president.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Standard Oil Company (Indiana)** has appointed Dr. William J. McGill general manager of industrial and public relations.

**Archer-Daniels-Midland** Corporation has received a building permit to erect a linseed oil mill in Buffalo at a cost of $250,000.

## Spanish Olive Oil Output Seen Far Under 1951-52

The 1952-53 olive crop in Spain is lower than had been anticipated earlier, reports R. E. Wilson, American Consul, Seville. Olive oil production probably will not exceed 300,000 short tons compared with last season's record output of some 700,000 tons. Excessive insect damage coupled with the off-year cycle is given as the principal cause of the sharp decline. However, large carryover stocks assure adequate supplies for consumption and export next year.

Among the pests and blights attacking the olive trees were the following:—Fungus (cyclocomium oleaginum), olive fly, "aranuelo" (spider), "negrilla," "cochinilla," "barrenillo," (a worm) "lioptris," "polilla" (moth), worms, "repilo," "escudete" (a disease), "tramilla," and "oruga." The spring and early summer were damper than usual, a condition favoring many crops but also favoring insects harmful to olives. Efforts were made to bring the pests under control with arsenate of lime and lead, cyanide, ammonium phosphates, and other substances, but they were only part successful. Likewise there was little impelling motive for pest control because such heavy stocks of oil were on hand from the previous year's crop and Spanish growers normally expect a heavy crop to be followed by a light one.

There has been no commercial exportation of green sulphur oil. Because of the short oil crop this year, manufacture of green sulphur oil will naturally be lower than the 92,000 tons yielded by the large crop last year. However, should there be any shortage of raw materials for the Spanish soap industry, with its 1,626 factories and annual capacity production of 165,000 tons, a part of the heavy stock of virgin oil can always be utilized in that way.

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1—7'6" x 125'; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers.

4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also L-B 2'7" x 10' Roto Louvre; three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'. 1—8' x 54', Struthers Wells, with Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, 40 HP motor, furnace, Coen burner, etc.

4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

FILTERS: 2—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" c/c.

MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 2—6' x 8', 800 gals. each.

5—Devine #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", each with condenser & pump.

8—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.

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1—Link Belt Monel 2'7"x8' Rota-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4½'x50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Albright Nell 60"x80" Single Drum Dryer or Flaker.
1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3'x1', 4'x5', 8'x12', 11'6"x18' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
4—Shriver 30"x30" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing.
4—Sperry 24"x24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 24"x24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Green 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Blickman 25 gal. SS jacketed Still with refulux condenser.

### ● CHECK THESE SPECIALS!

1—5'x15' Rotary Kiln, oil fired.
1—Jeffrey 5'x9' Monel Indirect Vibrating Hot Air Dryer.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass-lined Stills with glass-lined Condensers and Receivers.
2—Sharples P-16 Monel pressuretite Centrifuges.
1—Tubular Heat Exchanger, SS, 225 sq. ft.
1—Bird 18"x28" steel, solid bowl, Continuous Filter.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.
1—American Gas Furnace 7" dia. x 30" long, nichrome tube.
1—Steel Tank 10'x50', welded ASME, 50# pressure.
2—Raymond 4 roll, high side Mills.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter with 36 steel leaves, 4" centers.
1—Robinson 40"x104" Triple Deck Sifter.
1—Vertical Steel Storage Tank 30'x26', 135,000 gals.
1—Link Belt Rota-Louvre Dryer 3'10"x16" Stainless Steel. New.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #2TH Stainless Steel, 15 HP motor.

BE BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
A SINGLE ITEM OR A COMPLETE PLANT

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## No Reasonable Offer Refused

Rebuilt Machinery — Established 1912 — Attractive Prices, Reliability, Prompt Delivery

***Immediate Deliveries***

International Stainless Steel Straightline Vacuum Filler.
Resina LC auto. Capper.
New Way Wraparound Labeler.
Island Equipment Styl-O-Matic Bottle and Jar Unscrambler.
Mikro 4TH, 3TH, 1SH Bantam Pulverizers; Schutz O'Neill Mills.
W. & P. type 3,500 gal. Steam Jacketed, Double Arm Mixer.
Pony Mixers, 15 and 8 gals. caps.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Unidor S. J. Double Arm Mixer.
Baker Perkins BB, W. & P., JNM and Readco Heavy Duty 50, 100, 150 gallon cap. Double Arm, Steam Jacketed Mixers.
F. J. Stokes, J. H. Day, New Era, Hottman Mixers from 2 to 450 gal., with and without Jackets, Single and Double Arm.
Day 650 gal. cap. Steam Jacketed Jumbo Mixer.
Robinson 100, 800, 1,500, 2,000, 4,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
Colton Rotary Tablet Machine.
Day 20" x 39" 1 & 2 Deck Sifters.
R. A. Jones "E" auto. Soap Press.
Allis Chalmers and Great Western V, B4 and B6 Sifters.
Copper, Aluminum and S.S. Steam Jacketed Kettles.
Huhn Steam Tubular and Gas-Fired Rotary Tubular Dryers.
Tri-Homo 5 Colloid Mill, 7½ HP.
N. E., Lehman 3 and 5 Roll Mills.
S. & S. A. Transwrap Filler.
Stokes and Smith G1, G2, G6 Auger Powder Fillers.
S. & S. HG84 Duplex Auger Filler.
S. & S. HG88 Duplex Auger Filler.
Horix S. S. Rotary Filler.
Stokes 2C Tube Filler and Closer.
Filler 4-Head S.S. Piston Filler.
Ceco and Jones auto. Cartoners.
Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony ML and M Labelrites; Ermold, World semi and automatic Labelers.
Alsop, Sweetland, Ertel Filters.
Hudson Sharp Campbell auto. cellophane Wrapper.
Package Machy. FA, CA2 and FA4 Wrappers.
Hayssen 3-7, 4-10, 7-13, Scandia and Miller auto. Wrappers.

**THIS IS ONLY A PARTIAL LIST — OVER 5000 MACHINES IN STOCK**
**Tell Us All Your Machinery Requirements**

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
318-322 Lafayette Street New York 12, N. Y.

## JUST PURCHASED

1—450 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—250. gal. Aluminum Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—1,500 gal. Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle.
1—Acme #8½A Jaw Crusher, 9 x 16 opening; 20 HP motor.
2—1,000 gal. Stainless Steel Tanks, T316, vertical, closed top.
12—Vertical Agitators—40 HP Horizontal gearmotor 3/60/220-440/1750-350 RPM with Turbo #5B (5:1 ratio) vertical drive, steel shaft and turbine impeller. Excellent condition.
1—400 cu. ft. Stainless Steel Bin or Hopper, Type 316, ¼" thick, welded and reinforced, 6'9" x 6'9" x 3'8" high on straight side—10' O.A. Ht.

## NOW LIQUDATING

Manufacturing and packaging equipment of Chemical Manufacturing and Distributing Co., Easton, Pa. Equipment priced to sell:

1—500 gal. Pfaudler glass-lined kettle.
5—Powder Mixers—2000#, 1,000#, 800#, 200#.
1—Viking Rotary Pump, 3", 20 HP.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #1-SI.
1—Lightnin Agitator—3 HP—431 RPM.
3—12,000 gal. Horiz. Steel Tanks.
2—7,500 gal. Vertical Steel Tanks.
1—1,000 gal. Stainless Clad Rectang. Tank.
Large Lot Pumps, Tanks, Kettles, etc.

## ANOTHER LIQUIDATION

We have just purchased for liquidation, the equipment of the Patrick Henry Brewery, Marion, Indiana. We can offer excellent bargains in grain handling equipment, filters, ammonia compressors, cookers, pumps, conveyors, office and machine shop equipment, etc. Also 600,000 gallons total capacity welded steel tanks from 3,500 gal. to 12,500 gal. sizes.

This equipment is priced to sell and we recommend your early investigation.

### FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.
9—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 4,200, 5,700, 16,200 gal.
35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.
50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.
1—4-gal. Nickel autoclave, 1,500# T.P., agitated.
1—2½ gal. Stainless Steel Reactor Tank with agitator.
4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 350 gal.
1—300 gal. Stainless Steel Vacuum Still, T316, direct fired.
1—Stainless Steel T316 Packed Column, 2' dia. x 6'6" H.
6—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 330, 40 & 8½ sq. ft.
1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.
3—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #2-SI, #2-TH.
2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H. P. motor.
1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.
4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.
1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 6' face, aluminum.
2—Sweetland Filters, #10, & #12.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. 6th ST., PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

## COMPLETE BOILER PLANT

Two (2) Erie City 200 H.P. Economic Boilers 150# pressure. York Rotary Oil Burners; Cochrane Feed Water Heater; Pumps Piping; Valves; Induced Draft Stack Fan; Bolted Steel Building 30' W-38' L-25' H. Equipment New in 1947. Has Active Hartford Insurance.

Hor. Steel Welded Tank, 7000 Gals.

Stainless Steel Tanks 100 to 5700 Gals.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
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## HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL MANKIND E.C.H. WISHES TO EXTEND OUR WISHES FOR PEACE AND HAPPINESS

If You Contemplate Cleaning House Or Plan New Installations Call On E.C.H. For Advice On Any Equipment Problems You May Have.

Our New Machinery Department Can Advise On Special Or Standard Installations.

EXCEPTIONAL GOOD BUYS ON GOOD, USED EQUIPMENT NOW AVAILABLE

Banbury #3—100 HP.
Day 2000# Jacketed Mixer.
Paterson Ball Mills, Chrome Manganese Lined, Jacketed 6' x 10' & 6' x 16'.
Autoclaves, 50 & 3500 Gals.
Buflovak 20 Shelf Vacuum Dryer.
Pfaudler 50 gal. Glass Lined Still With Nickel Reflux, Condenser & Vacuum Pump.

We Buy Complete Plants Or Single Units
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## EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.

289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

CENTRIFUGES — Laughlin B & B-4; Tolhurst 26" & 42"—48" Rubberized.

PEBBLE MILLS—Lab, 30x33 to 6'x8', Ball, 24x18, w/motors.

MOTORS — Electric, reconditioned, to 100 HP.

SCREENS — Tyler 3x5 — w/1-2-3 deck. Selectro 18x48 double.

FILTER PRESSES—24" w/28 p&f, clsd. del.—30" w/26 & 29 p&f open wash.

JAW CRUSHERS — 8x14 — 11x20 — 14x28—24x36—48x60.

PUMPS—Exhausters, large stock.

PUMP—Viking 4" w/10 HP motor.

ROTARY KILNS—3'x17', 4'x30', 5'x40', 6'x80'.

CONVEYOR—Screw, 14", New, 50'.

## LAWLER COMPANY

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METUCHEN 6-0245

MARLO

*Keep 'em rolling . . . not rusting*

## For Sale

Steel storage tanks and complete tank cars, 6,500 to 12,000 gallons capacities, coiled and non-coiled.

**Marshall Railway Equipment**
Corporation
50 Church St., New York 7, N. Y., CO 7-8090
Cable MARAILQUIP

## FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

*Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery*

**IRVING BARCAN COMPANY**
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## AVAILABLE . . .

CUSTOM REFINING FACILITIES . . .
- Distillation
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- Separations
- Fractionations

Drum Lots—Tank Cars

## WANTED . . .

- All Types of Crude Mixtures
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CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO., INC.
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FMC

## STRIKE IT RICH with Good Rebuilt EQUIPMENT

Louisville Counter Current Dryer in Monel; 38"x16'.

Struthers Wells Stainless Drum Dryer; 5'x10'.

Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Chrome-Plated Dryer; 5'x12'.

Buflovak Double Drum Dryer; 32"x72".

Squier Stainless Rotary Dryer; 30"x20'.

Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, #59B; 40" x15'.

Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 52"x102" with 10 HP.

Buffalo Vacuum Chamber Dryer; 20 shelves 40"x42", complete with Condenser, Receiver, Vac. Pump, etc.

*Send for Latest FMC Complete Bulletin*

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street
New York 13, N. Y.

## EQUIPMENT for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Swenson Walker Type 316 Stainless Steel Crystallizer, 4—10' Sections.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.
1—Ruggles Cole Rotary Dryer, 7½' x 60'.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 9 Shelves.
1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.
1—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 12 Shelves.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, Double Door, 20 Shelves.
1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120".
3—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 5' x 12'.
3—Buflovak Flaking Rolls, 5' x 12'.
1—Oliver Homogenous Lead-Lined Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8'.
1—Sperry Aluminum 42" x 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 35 Chambers.
2—Sperry Stainless Steel 12" x 12" Plate & Frame Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 12 Chambers.

1—Sperry Stainless Steel 12" x 12" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 15 Chambers.

2—Oliver 5'3" x 3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.
2—Oliver Rotary Steel Filters, 5'3" x 6'.
1—Shriver Bronze 42" x 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 41 Chambers.
1—Shriver Stainless Steel 24" x 24" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 10 Chambers.
2—Shriver Cast Iron 24" x 24" Plate & Frame Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 23 Chambers.
12—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 380 gals. each.
1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, 10 gals.
1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Dispersion Mixer, 100 gals.
2—Baker Perkins Size 4 Lab Mixers, Sigma Blades, Stainless & Steel Construction.

## R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

**FILTERS**
*Priced Right — Write Now*

Oliver Precoat, 3'x6' vapor-lite.
Oliver Precoat, 6'x8'. Pumps, meters, receivers, Mixing Tanks (2 avail).
Oliver Precoat 8'x10', with pump, Mtr, rec.
Oliver 3'x4' rotary, fully equipped.
Oliver 5'3"x10' rotary, fully equipped.
Eimco 6'x8', rotary, wd drum, steel trough.
Eimco 8'x8' rotary, practically new.
Oliver 11½'x12' rotary; open wood drum.
Sweetland #12 with 72 leaves on 2" centers.
Sweetland #12 with 36 leaves on 4" centers.
Sweetland #10 with 18 leaves on 4" centers.
Sweetland #7 with 41 leaves on 2" centers.
Sweetland #5 with 30 leaves on 2" centers.
Sperry 36" cast iron, 50 recessed plates.
Shriver 36" cast iron, 55 recessed plates.
Sperry 36" cast iron, 60 chambers P&F.
Sperry 30" iron, 20 pl & 21 frms (2 avail).
Shriver 30" iron, 29 plates & 30 frames.
Sperry 24" iron, 22 plates & 23 frames.
Sperry 18" bronze with 25 recessed plates.
Sperry 12" lead, 15 chambers plate & frame.
Klein Stainless Powder type, 237 sq ft, New.
Alsop 12" dia, 8 disc with pump & motor.
U.S 12" dia, 4 disc, silver plated.
Sparkler model 33-D-17; Stainless steel.
Niagara Model 60; Stainless, 60 sq ft area.
Bird 36"x72" Steel continuous Centrifugal.
Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, S.S. contact.

*Specialists in Used Processing Equipment*

**MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CO.**
514 BRYANT STREET SAN FRANCISCO 7, CALIF.



**SPECIAL**
**Vallez Filter 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.**

**DRYERS AND KILNS**

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Gehnrich Gas Fired Dryer, 12 trays, 21"x32"
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers, Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

**CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES**

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26" 30", 40" & 48". Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

**FILTERS**

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" Iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

**KETTLES AND TANKS**

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
6—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

**PULVERIZERS AND MILLS**

2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P. complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1 -9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

**MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS**

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50, 9 gals. & 4½ gals. Also single arm Mixers
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

**MISC. AND SPECIALS**

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

*WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY AND COMPLETE PLANTS*

**STEIN EQUIP'T CO.**
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944


## *Tin Allocation Controls*

*—Continued from page 4*

usage, with no restriction as to which colors may be produced. Under this schedule the use of tin oxide for polishing and certain other purposes is raised from 50 percent to 60 percent.

6. Permission is granted under schedule VII to use secondary tin for building or repairing pipe organs for any use.

7. Use of tin as an additive for zinc galvanizing is moved from schedule VIII to schedule VII.

8. The permitted quarterly use of tin for items listed in schedule VIII is increased from 25 percent to 60 perent of the average quarterly base period use.

**Reporting Form Altered**

In connection with the amendment, NPA also made certain changes in reporting form NPAF-7. In this form the provision for an allocation request has been eliminated. A new item has been added to provide for the reporting of imported tin base alloys, which heretofore was shown only in the remarks section. The new form will be available this month. In the meantime, however, persons required to submit the report may continue to use the old form.


Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

**NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.**
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.



**FOR SALE**

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1SI, 2TH.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur, con.
Vacuum Pumps: Nash AL-6 and H5.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Dryer: American 42x120" double drum.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

**LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.**
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.



FMC

**RENTAL-PURCHASE PLAN FOR REBUILT EQUIPMENT**
***No Capital Investment***

International Porcelain-Lined Pebble Mills; 8'x8'; 50 HP gear motors.
Abbe Buhrstone-Lined Pebble Mills; 30"x 30"; 54"x60"; 60"x72"; others.
William Hammer Mills; up to 60 HP.
Raymond "OO" Automatic Pulverizer.
Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam to No 4.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters; all sizes.
Gruendler Pulverizer; 1248; for 150 HP.
Bauer Double Runner Attrition Mill, 24" with two 20 HP motors.
Lancaster Muller Type Mixer Model EAG4, complete with hood, motor and accessories.
Premier Colloid Mills; with 30 HP motors.

*Send for Complete FMC Bulletin Just Printed*

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street
New York 13, N. Y.


## Gas Cylinders Expansion Share to Small Business

Small business has been allotted a 30 percent share in the expansion program for compressed gas cylinders, it was announced last week by the Small Defense Plants Administration.

Production of compressed gas cylinders is being stepped up to a goal of 40,000 tons of additional annual capacity by January 1, 1956 under a program of the Defense Production Administration. The goal covers production facilities necessary to manufacture both high and low pressure steel cylinders for packaging and transporting gases under pressure.

Small business, in connection with this industry, is defined by SDPA as firms employing 750 workers or less. The agency said that a substantial portion of the total goal remains open for applications for certificates of necessity permitting accelerated amortization of the costs of new production facilities.

## Chemicals Rail Shipments Seen Rising in 1st Quarter

The thirteen regional shippers advisory boards expect an increase of 3.7 percent in the shipments of chemicals and explosives during the first quarter of 1953 over the comparable period of 1952, according to the Association of American Railroads last week.

Increased volume of traffic is also expected in the movement of fertilizers of 2.6 percent, petroleum and petroleum products of .8 percent, and ores and concentrates of 8.4 percent, but decreases are looked for in shipments of cottonseed and soybean cake and meal of 6.4 percent, and salt 0.5 percent.

The volume of chemicals and explosives that will be shipped in the first quarter is estimated at 116,308 carloads compared with 112,152 carloads shipped in the first quarter of 1952; fertilizers, 209,380 carloads against 134,298 carloads; petroleum and petroleum products, 40,132 carloads, compared with 400,853 carloads; salt, 38,415 carloads, compared with 38,614 carloads; ore and concentrates, 270,579 carloads, compared with 249,713 carloads, and cottonseed and soybean cake and meal, 20,840 carloads compared with 21,658 carloads.

## Monsanto Ups Skehan

James P. Skehan has been appointed manager of the New York branch office of Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division. He succeeds Charles F. Reeves whose retirement became effective this month.


**NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT**

#3-6 Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100, 200 & 300 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert., 7'x10' deep.
26—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—J. H. Day Steam Jacketed 50 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 5—15 leaves.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
2—Plate & Frame Filters 25"—open del.
4—Tanks 100,000 gals. each.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates, 9-frames.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.

SPECIAL: AUTOCLAVES
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HAnover 2-6970 EST. 1925


## *Atlas to Petition Court*

*—Continued from page 3*

made by Atlas and Glyco was that their products were banned because they have not been proved to be harmless, but the glycerides were approved without a similar finding.

**FSA Action Called Reasonable**

The court concluded, however, that this was a reasonable exercise of power by the administrator in view of the circumstances surronding the use of these substances and the scientific knowledge available concerning them. After making reference to the chemistry of the "polyoxides" and the "alarm with which that chemistry was viewed by competent and disinterested scientific groups," the decision of the court said:—

"In contrast, this record indicated that mono- and diglycerides are substances of a type which occur in natural fats, indeed, that they appear as intermediates in the digestion of natural fats. Beyond this it appears that the glycerides have been used in food, particularly in shortening, for twenty years. Neither their chemistry nor experience in their use has suggested that they may be deleterious.

"If their safety has not been proved conclusively, no reason for apprehension has appeared as it did in the case of the polyoxides, and there are substantially greater affirmative indications of safety than in the case of the polyoxides. In these circumstances, we can not characterize as arbitrary the administrative action which permits the use of one product forthwith but rejects the other until there shall be more convincing proof of safety."

**Exclusion of 'Polyoxides' Upheld**

The court also upheld the administrator's right to exclude the "polyoxides" on the grounds of deception because their function of making the bread remain soft longer deceived purchasers as to the freshness of the bread. Atlas and Glyco pointed out that the glycerides are equally deceptive, but the court noted that the administrator found that the glycerides have a "shortening" effect in bread beyond any softening effect, and the standards permit the use of glycerides only at a stated level which would preserve the advantages of shortening while minimizing the dangers of deceptive softening.

"In summary," the court said, "we are satisfied that the findings of the administrator and the action he has taken to exclude some surface active agents from the bread standard while including others are supported by substantial evidence. Far from being arbitrary, they reflect a carefully reasoned effort to do what congress has authorized in the way congress has indicated. Our own review has constantly been guided by awareness that the administrator in deciding what in the future shall be the ingredients of commercial bakers' bread has made decisions and imposed regulations of legislative type and that he was entitled to evaluate date accordingly.

**Indecisiveness of Data Cited**

"Such an approach permits the attribution of very great importance to the newness of the use of an ingredient in food and the indecisive character of available scietific data concerning its chemistry and its metabolic fate, as well as the fact that this addition to human diet has been viewed with alarm by representative persons, expert in the relevant scientific fields.

"This has been no civil action for damages to be decided in accordance with the preponderance of evidence in favor of one or the other of parties involved. One making a rule for the future which in practical effect will determine whether millions of people shall eat something every day may reasonably refuse to subject the general public to even slight risks of small deceptions. In these circumstances, the fact that administrative action has been dominated by great caution serves to emphasize the reasonableness of the adminstrator's conduct."

## *OIT Liberalizes Curbs*

*—Continued from page 5*

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### Cyanamid Issues Resins Data

Publication of a booklet, "Cyacor Resins —Their Use As Core Binders," has been announced by the plastics department of the American Cyanamid Company, New York. The booklet describes the properties of the resins in detail, and discusses formulations, mixing procedure, baking procedure and storage. Copies can be obtained upon request to American Cyanamid at 30 Rockefeller plaza, New York 20, New York.


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HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF EVERY DAY. By Karin Roon. Paper; 21 pages, 4¾x6¾ in. New London, Conn.: Bureau of Business Practice. 20c.

This is an abridgment of a chapter from Mr. Roon's book, "The New Way to Relax" (Greystone Press). It is put out by a division of the National Foremen's Institute as an "answer to the problems of organizing an individual's activities for the highest degree of efficiency and the least amount of tension." Its approval is ssychosomatic; but its process is simplicity itself. Reading it heedfully would be good for almost anybody. (Reduced quantity prices are quoted.)

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